Two Asians killed in rioting

Police remain on alert

BIRMINGHAM (AP) - Sporadic rioting and looting hit Birmingham for the second straight night and police in London and Liverpool reported scattered violence early Wednesday in the worst public order breakdown in Britain since 1981.

Authorities sought to defuse tension between blacks and Asians in Birmingham's mixed Handsworth district. Police said the two Asian men killed Monday night had died of smoke inhalation, not beating as an Asian community leader had asserted.

West Midland's assistant Chief Constable Tom Meffen said post-mortems had been performed on Asian brothers Qassam Ali Moledia, 38, and Amir Moledia, 44, and there were no obvious signs of injuries to the bodies.

Their badly burned corpses were found in the Lozells road post office. An Asian leader was quoted as saying he saw rioting blacks go into the post office and heard screams as the brothers evidently were beaten

Meffen said police did not expect to find any more bodies as they searched roughly 50 fire-ruined buildings. Earlier police had said they thought two people were unaccounted for.

Police flooded into the Handsworth district and had arrested 92 people by dawn Wednesday for burglary, theft, carrying offensive weapons, stealing vehicles and public order offences.

But disturbances continued, with two buildings fire-bombed and a number of cars overturned. A police spokesman counted 16 people injured — 10 police, 3 firemen and 3 civilians.

Asked why arrests had soared from the 25 picked up Monday night, he said, "we have a lot more men on the streets. There were only 13 when the trouble started — now we have over 1,000"

Police throughout Britain had been alerted to the danger of copycat outbreaks in tense inner-city zones, and incidents were reported in Liverpool and London, though in both cities police denied there was any connection to troubles elsewhere.

In Liverpool's Toxteth slum, which erupted in two days of violence in 1981, a gang of about 40 black and white teenagers stoned passing cars for three hours early Wednesday, police said.

There was no concentrated attack on police, and riot gear was not issued to police, a Liverpool police spokesman said.

Two firebombs were thrown at a police station in London's Muswell Hill neighbourhood late Tuesday. Police said one set fire to a car and the other went through a window, damaging files. "We want to stress that the incident does not appear to have any connection with any incident elsewhere," a spokesman said.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd, who was forced to flee a hail of stones and bottles during a visit to Handsworth Tuesday, warned police forces in sensitive areas to be alert for spreading violence.

In 1981 Britain suffered its worst law and order breakdown this century as rioting hit inner-city slums in London, Liverpool and Manchester, and authorities were concerned to keep the Brimingham outbreak from spreading.

In Coventry, 24 kilometres from Birmingham, a car was set ablaze, the fire brigade said.

Blacks blamed the Birmingham rioting on police harassment during drug searches, but the new deputy Chairman of the Ruling Conservative party, best-selling novelist Jeffrey Archer, said police must bo firm with drug pushers despite the risk of disturbances.

"We cannot have in England areas (where police will not oper[illegible]" Archer said.

West Midlands Chief Constable G[illegible]frey Dear said he hoped the heavy [illegible] presence — about 1,400 were on [illegible] would cool the situation in Handsw[illegible]

"If the trend continues we shall [illegible] to normal very quickly," Dear said.

He said there were 150 incidents [illegible] Tuesday and early Wednesday, [illegible] from stupid copycat vandalism to [illegible] looting, and there was a specta[illegible]ement, with many more people [illegible] streets than normal.

An aerial view of riot torn Losells road in Birmingham's Handsworth district Tue[illegible] after Monday night's outbreak of violence (AP wirephoto)

Libya-Tunisia relation will survive crisis: Al Arabi says

By Khader Mansour
Star Political Writer

AMMAN — Tunisian security authorities have arrested a number of Libyans whom Tunisian ambassador to Jordan described as "destructive elements" among the thousands of Tunisian workers returning to Tunis after being dismissed by the Libyan authorities.

Speaking to The Star Mr Marwan Ben Al Arabi said Libya has violated international laws by expelling without notice thousands of Tunisian workers and by mounting a terror campaign against them. More than 82,000 Tunisians were affected by the Libyan decision, 52 per cent of whom are experts and skilled workers.

Mr Al Arabi accused the Libyan authorities of abusing, insulting and even torturing some of the Tunisians working in Libya "Many of them have been deprived of their belongings and denied legal rights," Mr Al Arabi said.

But despite the crisis, Tunis is interested in keeping good relations with the Libyan people and in observing international laws based on mutual respect with neighbouring countries, the ambassador said

He said Libya had threatened to resort to military action unless Tunisian media campaign ceases. "Libyan airforce planes violated our airspace twice and we had to put our own forces on alert with the aim of confronting any possible assault on our territories," Mr Al Arabi said.

Mr Marwan Ben Al Arabi

Despite all this, he said, Tunisia welcomes any improvement in relations. "Brotherly ties between Tunisian and Libyan people are stronger and above any crisis," he said.

Mr Al Arabi described Arab and international attitude to the crisis as supportive of the Tunisian viewpoint. He lauded His Majesty King Hussein's response to the dispute by expressing Jordan's support to Tunis.

China rejects secret talks

PEKING (AP) — Vietnam has proposed secret talks with China on normalising relations, but Peking will reject the idea for as long as the Vietnamese occupy Cambodia, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Li Zhuoxing Li told reporters that Vietnam did propose to China through diplomatic channels on several occasions that the two sides hold secret talks on the question of normalizing relations.

"But there is no secret contact taking place," he said.

China's position on this is clear and definite, Li said.

As Vietnam is continuing its aggression and occupation of Cambodia, there's no point of talking. When Vietnam gives up its occupation and aggression in Cambodia, other questions can then be discussed.

Li told a weekly Negu briefing that Vietnam's 16 August declaration about keeping troops in Cambodia until 1990 shows Hanoi's insincerity about seeking a settlement.

Li accused Vietnam of setting unreasonable conditions for withdrawing its estimated 160,000 troops from Cambodia, and said this constituted brutal interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

By announcing its rejection of the secret-talks proposal and therefore making it public, Peking has in any case made it harder for the talks to be held in secret any time soon.

Afghans end hunger strike

NEW YORK (AP) — Fourteen Afghans have ended a fast they began two weeks [illegible] protest their incarceration while the Federal government weighs their bids for p[illegible]cal asylum.

A hospitalized protester, Abdul Ghafoor Massoud, said he had spoken by tele[illegible] with his fellow hunger strikers, and that they started taking food again Tu[illegible] night, ending the protest begun on 28 August.

They were in a bad situation. They told me that some of them were bleeding [illegible] the mouth, said Massoud, whose wife Fouzai and sister-in-law Fahima Siddiq[illegible] fasting.

Most of them are sick, but no one else has been taken to the hospital, [illegible] Massoud, expressing fear that if the strike was not halted, some of them might [illegible] lost their lives tonight.

Hunger strikers ordinarily imperil their lives after two months without food.

Federal officials in New York and Washington could not be reached for comm[illegible] despite repeated telephone calls to their offices and homes.

Some of the Afghan protesters have been held by Immigration authorities since [illegible] 1985 under rules that require refugees be held pending their applications for p[illegible]cal asylum, said Arthur Helton, Director of the Asylum Project of the Lawyers Co[illegible]mittee for International Human Rights. The application procedure can last as long [illegible] a year, he said.

Federal authorities have denied political asylum to many Afghans reaching the Un[illegible]ited States, said Helton. US Immigration officials argue that Afghans should [illegible] such applications with the American embassies in Pakistan or India, Helton sa[illegible]

Thatcher's visit to Jordan

Continued from page 1

But important as the international situation is, it is only one part of Mrs Thatcher's visit. The other side of Britain's "special relationship" with Jordan is its trade (valued at 193 million pounds last year), its aid programme (with a soft loan of eight million pounds established in 1982), and its extensive technical co-operation agreements. There are also the aid and technical co-operation agreements Britain gives to the occupied territories through United Nations and private agencies.

In this context, Mrs Thatcher's visit could well be a turning point in Anglo-Jordanian relations. Two memoranda of understanding to give Jordan 270 million pounds worth of finance have been prepared, and credit cover by the Exports Credits Guarantee Department has been approved, on the personal say-so — it is reported — of Mrs Thatcher. A great number of deals are in the offing and sources in London expect that up to a hundred British companies could win contracts, in many areas including medical equipment and services. Just how precisely the money will be spent depends on the new Jordanian five-year plan, about which Mrs Thatcher is expected [illegible] talks in Amman.

The other widely forecast topic [illegible] visit is, of course, the supply of [illegible] arms to Jordan. With the denial of [illegible] can Stinger missiles to Jordan after [illegible] sure from the pro-Israeli lobby, [illegible] have been many reports of an imp[illegible] sale of the British Javelin shoulder[illegible] anti-aircraft missile. British sources [illegible] now anxious to dampen down this [illegible]lation. They point out that there is [illegible] jection in principle to Britain sup[illegible] Jordan with Javelin missiles for [illegible] defence, but an actual sale will depe[illegible] other matters, like the cost and per[illegible]mance.

World-shattering news headlines [illegible] not be forthcoming, therefore, fro[illegible] Thatcher's two-day visit to Jordan [illegible] when she steps from the aircraft on [illegible] nesday with her husband Denis Th[illegible] it will be in a spirit of admiration [illegible] spect for the Jordanian role in the [illegible] and with a determination that Brita[illegible] support this role in every way po[illegible] And, in the end, that is more v[illegible] than the sensational world headlin[illegible]

. . . weekly . . .

The Jerusalem Star

Volume 4, Number 7 | «جروسالم ستار» اسبوعية سياسية، تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر «الدستور» | Amman 19 - 26 September, 1985

In a special interview:

Visit aims at supporting Arab views, Thatcher says

LONDON (Star) — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher has said that her visit to both Cairo and Amman is aimed at supporting the moderate Arab forces in the region and the Palestinian cause. Mrs Thatcher, who arrived in Amman on Wednesday from Cairo, was speaking in a special interview before she left London on 12 September.

Following is the full text of the interview which was conducted by Samir Mutaweh:

Q: Prime Minister Thatcher, this is your first official visit to Egypt and Jordan. Talks with leaders of the two countries may, therefore, cover a wide spectrum of issues. What, in particular, are those issues which you hope to discuss during the visit?

A: Well I hope first to go to both those countries to indicate support for the moderate Arab cause in the Palestinian issue. That is very important.

Secondly, I just want to see for myself and to make assessments for myself of how things are there and what the views are there, so that I can, in my time, let President Reagan know how I feel about it, which is also very important.

And thirdly, of course, I want to discuss trade and defence issues.

So I think that when we are discussing both with President Mubarak and with King Hussein there will obviously be particular problems of the Arab-Israel question which has gone on for so long. There will also be the other problems of the area you know.

There will be the famine in Ethiopia and the problems in Sudan. There will of course be one or two problems perhaps that we are all encountering with Libya. There will of course be the world economic problems. There will be the general East-West problems.

So you are quite right: We discuss both the problems of the region, because the region matters tremendously to all of us, and then the wider problems as well.

Q: Indeed, you have met His Majesty King Hussein and President Mubarak during their recent visits to London and one would expect that the peace process must have been one of the main topics discussed with the two leaders.

Can we consider that your visit, in relation to what you said now, to both Egypt and Jordan, is another opportunity to have further talks on the issue or is there... or is it part of a new European initiative?

A: No, it is not a European initiative, a new European initiative or indeed a European initiative. It is really to take stock of where we are now and consider why things have perhaps gone a little bit slower than we wanted them to go, because we had high hopes earlier that we might get negotiations going rather faster than has happened. So I want to talk to both the President and the King and just take stock and see what we can do to help things along and I stress again, to show support for the moderate Arab viewpoint.

Q: Yes, well actually, this is a point I want to come to, Mrs Thatcher.

So apart from bilateral talks don't you think, Mrs Thatcher, that now a major international initiative, perhaps led by Britain, the European Community or even the permanent members of the Security Council, in support of those forces of moderation you mention in the Middle East, is called for and fairly urgently?

A: Well, you know, some of the major international initiatives tend not to be the ones that work. They have a great deal of publicity; there are lots of speeches made; but they are not always the ones that seem to get results.

Continued on page 24

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Mrs Margaret Thatcher after the latter's arrival at Amman Airport, Wednesday. (Petra photo)

King asserts belief in Jordan-PLO Accord

AMMAN (Star) — His Majesty King Hussein reiterated Jordan's belief in the peace initiative spelt out in the 11 February Jordanian-Palestinian accord. He said the accord has grown out of shared belief by Jordan and the PLO in the efficacy of joint action aimed at reaching a peaceful, just and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Speaking at a banquet held in honour of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her accompanying delegation on Wednesday night, the King said what is new and important about this initiative is its emphasis on two principles of conflict resolutions.

The first is that any party to any dispute ought to be parties to its resolution, thus opening the way for the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the second is the need for all parties to any conflict to start off from a point of equilibrium in order to arrive at a balanced solution.

King Hussein said that such a balanced solution can be achieved through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 338, which calls for peace negotiations under appropriate international auspices. But Israel has rejected all such principles and failed to abide by the United Nations' Charter, the King added.

This constitutes the major reason for the failure of serious peace efforts, he said.

The King reviewed Israel's intransigence and occupation policies which include the settlement of the occupied territories, the denial of the rights of the Palestinian people and the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights in addition to the terror campaign against Arab citizens.

His Majesty called for a rejuvenated and determined international will to deter Israel and check its aggressive practices.

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Stop Press Page 11

Japan's Mideast policy has not changed; ambassador

By Khader Mansour
Star Political Writer

AMMAN — A Japanese official has denied speculations that Japan's support for the Palestine issue and its Middle East policy have changed in the aftermath of a visit by Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to Tokyo last week.

In an exclusive interview with The Star Japan's ambassador to Jordan Mr Akira Makayama said that Japan still backs the Arab point of view and that no invitation was extended to Mr Shamir. "We responded to a desire from Shamir to visit Tokyo and such a response is natural since Japan has diplomatic relations with Israel since 1952," Mr Makayama said. Last week's visit was the first since Israel and Japan established relations.

The ambassador said that Japan has used the visit to persuade Israel to review its policy towards the occupied Arab territories and the peace initiatives. He reasserted Japan's belief in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as being "the main representative of the Palestinian people and which should take part in any settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Commenting on the discussions Shamir had with Prime Minister Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Mr Shintaro Abe, Mr Makayama said both men "urged Mr Shamir to accept the idea of an international conference on the Middle East issue." Japan also expressed its discontent with Israel's opposition to an American plan to meet and talk to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Makayama said that the main reason behind Mr Shamir's visit to Japan was to promote trade and economic relations between the two countries. "Israel will naturally benefit the most from such a relation," he said. But he added that Prime Minister Nakasone informed Shamir that Japan's economy is a free one and that any measures or agreements must be taken by Japan's private sector organizations and that the Japanese government will not intervene on behalf of the Israeli government.

But he said that Israel is mainly interested in Japan's "sophisticated technology products."

Mr Makayama said that Japan supports the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of 11 February "in its general terms" and hopes that Israel will respond to the aims of this accord. He reaffirmed Japan's good relations with Jordan and the PLO and said that Japan had received Chairman Arafat in 1983 and Mr Abe, the foreign minister, met him recently during a visit to Jordan.

In response to the appeal by
H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan
The Royal Society of Fine Arts
calls on all plastic artists in Jordan to participate in the Grand Exhibition to be held by the Jordan National Gallery and The Royal Cultural Centre in aid of the Famine victims in Sudan.
Place: Royal Cultural Centre Date: 28 September 1985.
Those who wish to participate should hand their works to the Royal Cultural Centre before 25/9/1985.
Wijdan Ali
President

Price: Jordan 150 fils | Saudi Arabia & Qatar 3 riyals | UAE 3 dirhams | Kuwait & Bahrain 250 fils | Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

ARAB BANK LIMITED GROUP

Statement of Condition, 30th June, 1985

Assets	30/6/1985 U.S.$	30/6/1984 U.S.$
Cash in hand and at banks	7,545,118,688	6,861,835,175
Items in transit	44,193,668	72,576,560
Securities and investments	434,574,342	465,340,627
Investments in associated companies	140,634,619	131,072,048
Bills discounted	[illegible]	195,212,716
Loans	[illegible]	2,136,626,643
Bank premises	30,012,212	36,539,004
Furniture & equipment	23,693,681	24,681,711
Customers' liability on acceptances	45,886,041	46,855,167
Other assets	[illegible]	121,585,316
Total assets	[illegible]	10,091,624,967
Customers' liability on guarantees and letters of credit	[illegible]	2,122,536,796
Balance sheet total	12,599,637,992	12,214,161,763

Liabilities	30/6/1985 U.S.$	30/6/1984 U.S.$
Deposits and other accounts	10,330,763,588	9,569,711,723
Acceptances	45,886,041	46,855,167
Capital	73,232,782	69,864,787
Statutory reserve	53,483,709	49,519,512
General reserve	151,438,142	139,727,874
Voluntary reserve	57,065,008	46,124,197
Reserve with associated cos.	107,213,511	87,245,318
Retained earnings	38,293,017	35,098,307
Other liabilities	43,234,011	47,478,082
Total Liabilities	10,900,609,809	10,091,624,967
Guarantees and letters of credit	1,699,028,183	2,122,536,796
Balance sheet total	12,599,637,992	12,214,161,763

ARAB BANK LIMITED

Institutions	P.O. Box	Telephone	
Sister institution			
• Arab Bank (Switzerland) Ltd: Zurich	5281	2213035	
• Geneva	863	327638	27202
wholly owned by shareholders of Arab Bank Ltd.			
Subsidiaries			
• Arab Bank Investment Co. Ltd., London wholly owned subsidiary Finance, Accountancy,		6067491	886318
• Mohassaba S.A.,Geneva wholly owned subsidiary	304	326003	289220
• Arab Tunisian Bank, Tunis Interest of Arab Bank Ltd.: 62.4%	655	246085	15293
Associated Companies			
• Arab Bank Maroc, Casablanca Interest of Arab Bank Ltd: 50%	810	223152	22942
• Oman Arab Bank, Ruwi Interest of Arab Bank Ltd: 49%	5010	706265	3285
• Arab National Bank, Riyadh, S.Arabia Interest of Arab Bank Ltd: 40%	41090	4776434	202660
• Nigeria-Arab Bank Ltd., Lagos Interest of Arab Bank Ltd: 40%	1114	662398	21973
• UBAE Arab German Bank: Luxembourg	115	24481	2874
• Frankfurt Interest of Arab Bank Ltd: 37.45%		27150	414249
• Arabia Insurance Co., Beirut Interest of Arab Bank Ltd: 39.67%	[illegible]	363616	21016

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Tell St. Tripoli		379	620120-4	40715
Saida		199	724501	23661
Manama	Bahrain (3)	395	255988	8232
Doha	Qatar (2)	172	321570-3	4202
Abu Dhabi	U.A.E. (8)	875	334111	22257
Al Maktoum, Dubai		11364	228845-7	46126
Sana'a	N. Yemen (3)	475	240922	2239
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Manama	Bahrain (1)	813	256398	8647
Cairo	Egypt (2)	2006	746218	92716
Singapore 1 Bonham Str. 20-00 Singapore 0104	Singapore (1)		5330055	22955-6
MAIN BRANCHES IN EUROPE AND U.S.A.				
The City, London	U.K. (3)	138	6067801-5	887110
Paris	France (1)	332	3593434	642443
Athens	Greece (1)	11074	3255401-10	219922
New York	U.S.A. (1)	5377	7159700	238770
Nicosia	Cyprus (4)	5650	457111	4825
REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE				
Beijing (Peking) Citic Building, 6-04 19 Jianguo Menwai Dajie	China		502255 (ext. 3640)	22739

Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm, Hebron, and Gaza branches in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are temporarily closed and not allowed to function under the Israeli occupation.

هكذا من الأصل

Queen Noor Foundation established

It aims at achieving a better society in Jordan

By Kathy Kaklish
Special to The Star

ALTHOUGH a young country with a relatively small population, Jordan is blessed with over 300 voluntary societies formed to cater for the various needs of the community. The services offered are mostly directed to rural and low-income families, children, the handicapped, the chronically ill and the elderly.

Their focus has increasingly been on the initiation of income-generating projects which should ultimately help these people to achieve greater economic and social independence. This is not an easy task, and requires careful planning and organization.

This is one of the reasons behind the establishment of the Queen Noor Foundation. Formed by a Royal Decree on Wednesday 4 September, the foundation should mark a turning point in achieving voluntary work organization and the maximum efficiency in the use of Jordan's limited resources. This, by acting as both an umbrella for voluntary societies activities through joint co-operation with societies in projects that meet with foundation aims, as well as a body that will complement voluntary work, concentrating especially in fields where services have not yet been fully met.

Her Majesty the Queen has initiated over 10 projects, programmes and organisations, and is the patron of six other voluntary organisations, and the foundation encompasses all such activities and any other to be formed in the future.

Based in its foremost aim to serve society in Jordan in the cultural educational and social development aspects, and consequently, to care for the Jordanian citizen and family, the Queen Noor Foundation has a number of projects either already implemented or will be in the near future.

Such projects, which are over 20, fall within two steering bodies: The first is the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education (RECE) which undertakes the projects carried out initially by the foundation. The second one is the Royal Association for Social Development, which deals with projects steered by voluntary societies linked with the Foundation and of which Her Majesty patronizes and supports.

The Scholarship Programme tops the list of activities entrusted to RECE. Established in 1980 under the chairmanship of Her Majesty, the programme aims at enhancing the qualifications of outstanding Jordanians in the fields required urgently for the development of the country.

Towards the end of 1984, some 25 Jordanians received, under these scholarships, their post-graduate degrees in the fields of study few Jordanians have specialized in, despite their need for Jordan's development.

To upgrade the proficiency of English language teachers in the country is the basic work of Training Courses sponsored annually by the Foundation. The courses, which began in Spring 1984, are held in co-operation with private institutions working in the same fields of training.

RECE recently announced the outcome of a Manpower Survey, the very first project the endowment embarked on. This survey and indepth study pinpoints Jordan's present manpower situation, and provides data concerning the country's future manpower needs.

FLASHBACK: Her Majesty Queen Noor talks to school children during a visit to the Irbid Governorate two years ago.

The research is good for decision-makers, development planning and the youth of Jordan, as it can steer them towards the academic, professional and vocational specialization and fields of study which jobs are found for.

Also within its educational programme, RECE has been supporting a programme initiated by the Salt Development Corporation for talented secondary school students in Salt.

This programme has been attracting promising and outstanding students after school hours, and offering them further facilities supplementing government curriculum. As this programme aims at developing in the youth their intellectual and creative abilities and leadership aptitude, RECE plans to spur similar programmes throughout the country.

The projected Jubilee School has more or less the same objectives. This project comes to honour His Majesty King Hussein's dedicated service to Jordan and its people and to acknowledge his deep commitment to education. The school is to be located on a 210 dunum plot near the Royal Scientific Society.

Besides providing high school education with curriculum developed to encourage self-motivated learning, the school also aims at helping the students to identify their potential skills and noted abilities and choose careers that would suit them, possibly in leadership, roles.

RECE's cultural programmes, do not differ from the educational programmes in objectives — that is, to enhance and promote further knowledge and general education for a better and richer future for Jordan and Jordanians.

One of such programmes is the Jerash Festival, an event which brings together the folklore, cultural and recent trends of art of the world to the Graeco-Roman city of Jerash for all to enjoy.

Yet, RECE has other projects to be implemented where cultural activities are concerned, among which is the Music Conservatory. In co-operation with its counterpart, the Jordan Society (a non-profit organization in the United States), RECE is currently embarked on setting up an institute for children between the ages of 6-18 how to play violin.

Her Majesty takes part in a clean-up campaign organized last year

The projects and programmes of the RECE are complemented by those of the Royal Association for Social Development, which undertakes programmes set in co-operation with local and international voluntary organizations to meet a number of needs of children on one hand and family and community aspects on the other.

On top of the list is the SOS Children's Village in Jordan. Such a village will care for destitute and orphaned children in a manner which is probably the most practical and humane to present worldwide.

It is expected that by Spring next year, such children in Jordan will be given a proper and natural home as possible, complete with "mothers" within about 10 separate households in the village located on the outskirts of Amman in Tareq Municipality.

The SOS Children's Association in Jordan has appealed to Jordanian women with no family ties to dedicate their time and life to be "mothers" some eight children under the age of 12.

Another recreational and educational outlet for children in Jordan is the projected Children's Museum, which is being constructed at the beehive of cultural activities for children, the Haya Arts Centre. Children in the 4-12 age group can enjoy this museum.

School curriculum will seem more interesting as the museum supplements it with history and geography of the world starting with prehistoric times with special emphasis on Jordan, urban and rural life, nature, science, the human body and health care, topped with astronomy and outerspace.

Educational Toy Libraries are included in the programmes of the Royal Association for Social Development. Established and financed with the help of the Swedish Save the Children Foundation, Radda Barnen, the library lends toys, instead of books.

Most important though, its staff are qualified in providing counselling for mothers and to activate both parent and child through play. Such services are especially beneficial for families with children up to seven years old who need extra help and stimulation mentally and physically.

To fill the gap in specialized pediatric care that exists in Jordan, the foundation is sponsoring the establishment of the National Hospital for Children. Planned to be located at the King Hussein Medical Centre premises, the 180-bed hospital will be completed with all equipment and facilities to provide the maximum of medical and health care to children.

Most of the programmes for children adopted by the Royal Association are still in the planning stages, to be implemented in the near future. However, there are some, as the Arab Children's Congress, which have been running for some time.

As for the family and community programmes of the Foundation, implemented through the Royal Association, they are three.

The project for the Greening and Development of Villages aims at helping rural families maximize output in quality and quantity, increase their income and improve village environment. The foundation is co-operating with the General Federation of Jordanian Women and the Ministry of Social Development to implement this project.

Five pilot projects are expected to start next year for the Project for the Integration of Women in Social Development. The project, as its title indicates, aims at enhancing the position of women in society, especially the socio-economic aspects. The general Federation of Jordanian Women will operate this project once started, and currently the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is providing part of the initial financial and technical assistance.

The third project within the list is the Traditional Crafts Industry, and has already begun in co-operation with the American Save the Children Fund. Its aim is at achieving organized development of the national handicraft industry is two-fold: It preserves our traditional crafts and serves as an income-generating project for families through domestic and export sales.

Although the programmes mentioned above do not include all the projects of the Queen Noor Foundation, they nevertheless serve to provide a clear idea of the underlining purpose of the Foundation, which is to "care for the Jordanian citizen and the Jordanian family," and consequently, to "achieve a better society in Jordan."

To carry out such projects in the best possible means, the foundation's organization is divided to two sectors; the voluntary sector and the Foundation's full-time staff. The voluntary sector includes the voluntary societies and federations linked with the foundation, and the 15-man Board of Trustees which is chaired by Her Majesty Queen Noor. The Board was appointed by Royal Decree on 4 September.

With the carefully planned overall direction and purpose the Foundation has set, it hopes to complement the fruitful and highly appreciated efforts of voluntary societies in Jordan and help in reaching the maximum of values.

Third Turkish Industry, Trade exhibition opens on Saturday

By Pam Dougherty
Star Staff Writer

UNDER THE slogan "Turkey visits Jordan", two hundred of Turkey's major manufacturing companies, represented by 20 export companies, are about to show their products at the Third Turkish Industry and Trade exhibition which will open at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on Saturday 21, September. The exhibition is organized by Tuyap, one of Turkey's leading specialist exhibition companies.

The exhibition is both a symbol of, and a contributor to, the remarkable growth in trade between Turkey and Jordan in recent years. Turkish exports to Jordan have jumped from $19,453,994 in 1978 to $110,341,710 in 1983 with the 1985 figure estimated to reach as high as $150 million.

Jordan's exports, which consist only of phosphates and animal hides, have not so fared so well as they have been dependent on Turkish economic conditions and have fluctuated from $9,136,886 in 1978 to $35,856,181 in 1981 with a drop to $11,162,780 in 1983. This years exports, however, have benefited from Turkey's policy of sharing its phosphates purchases among friendly nations and a contract for 500,000 tonnes was signed March. The contract is for one year but there is a good chance that it will be renewed.

Traditionally Turkey has exported agricultural products to Jordan but manufactured items are now taking an increasing share of the total. This is reflected clearly in this year's exhibition which will include machinery, textiles, glass, construction materials and sanitary ware, natural and synthetic rubber products just to name a small selection.

Tuyap's Overseas Exhibitions Manager Ender Arslan says there will also be more furniture than in previous exhibitions and a completely new range weighing equipment.

According to Mr Arslan, the Amman exhibition is one of five overseas exhibition organised by Tuyap this year, the others having been in China, West Germany, Tunisia and Russia. The 1986 programme includes Algeria, Oman, Tunisia and, once again, Jordan, which is proving to be a particularly successful site.

Mr Arslan explained that the Tuyap organisation was established as a private shareholding company in 1980 and brings together four inter-related groups. These are PIAR which carries out market research, a direct mailing advertising section, the only one of its kind in Turkey, SIAR which conducts social research including election polls etc. and the exhibitions sector which also holds an average of 12 specialist exhibitions per year in Turkey.

In its short history the company has marked up some notable firsts. Its Fifth Leather and Fur Fair, due to take place in October, is the first Turkish trade exhibition to be included in the European Fairs and Exhibitions catalogue and will enjoy wide coverage from fur trade publications throughout Europe.

In May 1986 Tuyap is organising Turkey's first ever international clothing machinery and accessories exhibition. This follows a government decree allowing duty free imports of textile machinery into Turkey to enable the textile industry to carry out extensive modernisation.

Tuyap already maintains its own trade centre in the Etap Marmara Hotel in Istanbul but is now planning to build a multi-purpose seminar and exhibition centre with restaurants, shops and other facilities Mr Arslan says. Once the centre is completed, within about three years the company will be able to expand its annual exhibition total to 15 or possibly 20.

The Third Turkish Industry and Trade Exhibition will be opened by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Monasher on Saturday 21 September and will be open to the public from 3.00 - 8.00 pm daily from 22 to 26 September.

Jordanian-Turkish economic relations

TURKEY IS a charter member of the United Nations and participates in various specialized agencies of it. It is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and is a founding member of the council of Europe, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the IMF and the organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. In addition, Turkey is a party to the GATT. In 1963, Turkey signed an association agreement with the EEC envisaging for a transitional second stage of Turkey's integration with EEC.

Turkey is a member of the organization of Islamic Conference and Islamic Development Bank.

Turkey and Jordan

Turkey and Jordan have always been the two brethren countries which are closely bound with common culture, tradition, historical and religious ties.

A friendship agreement was signed between the two fraternal countries to strengthen the steps toward more closer co-operation possible.

From 1980 onwards, parallel to Turkey's export-drive programme launched by the government, the economic relations have gained on impetus and showed an uprising trend. To sum up, exports from Turkey to Jordan which were only $35 million prior to 1980 have reached $105 million by 1982, and have showed a stable and rising trend in 1984 totalling $230 million.

As to 1985, Turkish exports to Jordan increased by 34.2 per cent, totalling $309 million. Imports from Jordan have also showed a 118 per cent increase reaching $227 million. In the first five months of 1985 when compared to the export revenues of 1984, totalling $104 million the items exported from Turkey to Jordan have been diversified, ranging from meat, fruits, vegetables, lentils, cotton, yarn, cement, glassware, tubes and pipes, furniture to aluminium sheets, Turkey's main import item from Jordan is phosphates. Given these perspectives, economic relations gaining new dimensions day by day pose a bright future and concrete basis for further co-operation between Turkey and Jordan.

The Turkish economy

Following a relatively short period of economic difficulties in the late 1970s, the government launched a comprehensive economic programme beginning in January 1980, paving the way for a basic re-orientation of economic policy away from direct government intervention and control towards greater reliance on market forces as a means of promoting economic growth and development.

The new Turkish government elected in November 1983 and headed by Premier Turgut Ozal has reinstated the economic policies adopted in 1980, and adopted further measures in order to make free market principles viable. These measures included: A flexible exchange rate policy, elimination of price controls especially in state economic enterprises, a tight monetary policy, liberalisation of foreign trade and payments regulations, and other institutional changes tailored to increase efficiency of private market mechanisms. On 1 May, 1981, daily adjustment of foreign exchange value of the Turkish Lira was introduced. These policies have achieved remarkably successful results. To put it more clearly, following points should be taken into consideration:

First, the higher rate of growth recorded in industries manufacturing raw materials and investment goods as compared to the other sectors of the economy as a whole.

Second, diversification realized in export by both commodity groups and countries would not allow them to operate the lopsided export-orientation programmes as experienced in some developing countries.

In addition, some further point related to favourable prospects of the country should be emphasized.

Third, Turkey has two major sources of the domestic energy that have hardly been tapped: Hydro-electricity and lignites. A series of dams are being built on the Euphrates that will double current electricity supply.

Roughly, an equivalent amount can be tapped from Turkey's other rivers. As for lignite, a soft brown coal with a high sulphur content, Turkey has reserve of approximately 7.5 billion tonnes and uses only 20 million tonnes a year at present. It is estimated that the amount of electricity generated by lignite burning plants will increase by 500 per cent by 1992.

Fourth, with the completion of a series of ambitious projects in less than a decade, Turkey may soon turn into the bread basket of the entire Middle East. Much depends on the so-called "South-Eastern Anatolian Development Project," a complex of Hydro-electric dams and irrigation canals which will harness the waters of Euphrates.

Fifth, the country is rich in mineral reserves with proven large quantity of bauxite, borax, chrome, copper, iron, manganese, sulphur, magnesitee, lead, zinc, antimony, mercury and tungsten.

Culled from Made in Turkey

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Institutional harassments Part 2

The plight of Birzeit students

By Najwa Najjar
Special to The Star

NUMEROUS INDIVIDUAL harassments are used by the military government to disrupt the academic life for the students and faculty at Birzeit University. An on-campus event is an excuse for the military authorities to use their harassments. However, any of these harassments can occur to students or faculty members for no reason whatsoever.

One of the most frequent harassments is the confiscation of identification cards. It is illegal for an individual to travel in the occupied territories without a valid identification card. And if he is caught without one, he faces detention.

Retrieving a confiscated identification card is time-consuming. Students and faculty members can spend weeks going from office to office at the whim of the Israeli officer in charge. They face the risk of detention with each visit to the authorities. In most cases the card is lost, and the student must then begins another long process of applying for a new card.

Because the individual's movements are restricted without a card he is unable to attend classes on days when checkpoints are set up on the Ramallah-Birzeit road on the way to the university. The checkpoints are placed along the road for questioning and searches. Those without identification cards are turned back. Many times even students and faculty members who do have valid cards are seized for no reasons and turned back.

The authorities need no reason to summon students and faculty to report to the military or secret police in their hometown or in Ramallah. Most of the time they are not questioned on their activities. However, students and faculty members end up spending several days waiting at the military headquarters to see the summoning officer (who sometimes never appears), or they may be summoned to an office far away from Birzeit where there is a chance of being turned away and asked to come back the next day.

A community work programme was organized by the student affairs and student council as an expression of Birzeit's desire to be an institution serving the local community. Presently, there are three units: health, environment protection, and adult education, to offer necessary services not available to towns, villages, and refugee camps in the occupied territories. Such projects are frequently disrupted by the military, and both participants and organizers chance having their identification cards confiscated or being detained.

At homes or in the dormitories, students and faculties receive no rest from the harassments. Israeli soldiers have a habit of entering to search homes of Palestinian residents in the West Bank and Gaza, and the dormitories at the university, especially after an on-campus event. Usually these raids are a prelude to interrogation and detention. Soldiers do not hesitate to use abusive language and physical beatings while conducting the searches. Stealing of personal possessions such as books, cassetts, and posters of students and faculty members is a common occurrence.

House searches extend in an indiscriminate way to family members. Many times a family member is detained because the student was not there when the authorities raided the home. He or she would not be released until the student goes to the authorities, to give himself up.

The utilization of town or house arrests, prevention of travel, and deportation against members of the university community are more than harassments. Military authorities use these as punishments.

An Israeli human rights authority noted: "These measures (town or house arrests) are intended for, preventive purposes as described in the order, but it is feared that in many of the cases the confinement is a means of punishment... The confined resident isn't tried in it and isn't informed of the charges against him. The military commander isn't in any way required to make the charges public."

Town or house arrests which confine the student or faculty member's movement to his town or house, is an ideal tool for the authorities to control those confined, especially since the order includes a requirement for those under house or town arrest to report the police station 3 times a day.

The university's Student Council is espec ally singled out for these arrests. In 1981-82, the entire 9-member council was placed under town arrest. In the 1983-1984 academic year, three students, one staff member and one faculty member were placed either under town arrest or banned from entering the occupied territories.

The consequences are serious. Faculties are separated from their students and their profession. Students' academics are delayed and many personal difficulties arise as well. Student council member, Leila Mir'i describes the problems of her town arrest. "I was deprived of three academic semester of 45 credit hours. This has delayed my graduation time, and my academic career is in grave danger because the academic standards for any course of study requires continuity... I was deprived of my normal social relationships and became a person without work or meaningful activity, and I became very frustrated."

Law in the Service of Man, an affiliate of the International Committee of the Jurist in Geneva, wrote in 1983: "Town arrests orders appear to be used as punishment for people who could not otherwise be prosecuted."

To travel in and out of the occupied territories a permit is necessary. The refusal or delay in granting permits impedes the opportunity of graduates to study abroad, faculty members to attend international conferences, and university musical and folklore troupes to travel to other countries. Withholding travel permits is especially enacted when there is tension between the university and the authorities.

Heads of university and the members of the board of trustees are held responsible for what happens in the university. Deportation, is the punishment Dr Hanna Nasir, president of Birzeit University, had to suffer in 1974 when he was deported to Lebanon. This was done without a trial, or an opportunity for defence or appeal. International academic and human rights organizations have tried repeatedly to obtain permission for Dr Nasir to return to his home and his post at Birzeit, but with no avail. Students have also been deported.

The various individual harassments discussed in the article involve a loss of classroom time, a disruption in academic careers. The atmosphere of fear and intimidation created is not conducive to learning or teaching. However, one of the harshest measures used by the military authorities against the students and faculty for their nationalism and to disrupt their academics has not been discussed yet.

"In the name of friendship and commerce..."

TURKEY VISITS JORDAN

3 rd Turkish Industry and Trade Exhibition
22/26 September 1985 Hotel Jordan-Intercontinental, Amman-Jordan

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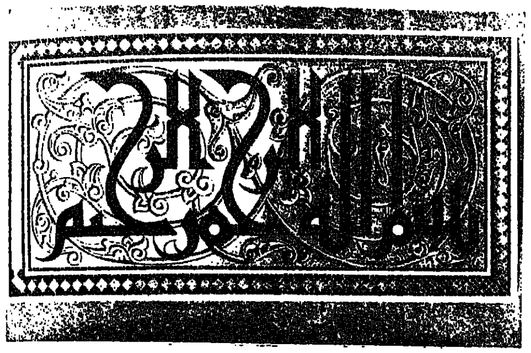
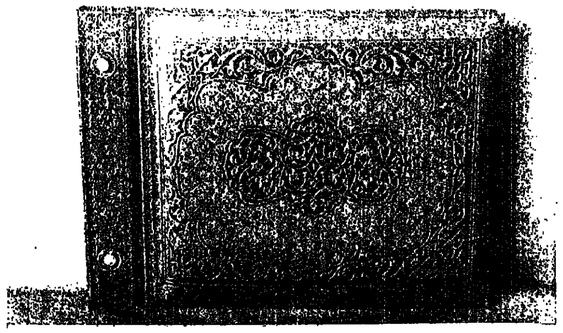


Wall painting with Kufic writing



Leather work

Jamal Badran, model master craftsman

To honour God and preserve tradition

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

IN ANTIQUITY, the master craftsman was the artist, there being no division between fine and useful arts, and artefacts were considered aesthetically pleasing not only for their form and visual appeal but also for their functional services. Practicality and function was not only confined to the domestic for it could also include the divine, and the cultural in the preservation of traditions in design.

The concept of utility artefacts or artistic utensils and the artist as workman began to break down in the eighteenth century when the idea of art for art's sake emerged and the fine arts "elevated onto a cultural pedestal, weakened their direct influence on the life of the majority."

Master craftsmen are now rare and it is both refreshing and humbling to find one living and working in Jordan. Jamal Badran is the model master craftsman who has devoted his life to perfecting and developing his craft, to passing on his knowledge to others and to honouring his God in his work while preserving the rich cultural heritage of his people in incorporating traditional Islamic motifs in his designs.

Sadly, in an age where art has become the instrument of perceptual excitment or a vehicle for its own self expression, craftmanship and its disciplines have been devalued and underated. Jamal himself recognises that his craft is a dying art and that he is the end of a line. He faces a lack of interest from the authorities for, with the emphasis on technical and commercial subjects, the applied arts are sadly neglected in the thirty or fourty colleges in Jordan. He knows that his craft will cease to be a living art and will only survive crystallised in the mosques and the artefacts he leaves behind.

Jamal Badran was born in Haifa in 1909 and his early enthusiasm and interest in handiwork and crafts led him to spend many hours in carpentry and craft shops. At the age of thirteen he boarded a train to Cairo with the intention of registering at the College of Applied Arts there, but unfortunately his zeal didn't match his wordly knowledge as he boarded without any passport or papers. A teacher on the train fortunately set him straight and he was able to return with all the necessary documents.

It was in the Cairo museums that Jamal was first exposed to the artistic glories of the past. He fell in love with Arabic and Islamic designs that he observed and absorbed in the magnificent legacy left by the Fatimids from

Jamal Badran

the two great centuries of the Fatimid period in Egyptian art history that bequeathed to the future that Al Azhar and Ibn Tulun mosques.

After Jamal graduated from the college in 1927, he was invited to join in the repair of the decoration of the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. It was the beginning of a life long association with decorative and design work in holy places that culminated in the major and most cherished project of his career, the design and supervision of the decoration of the Jordan University mosque in Amman.

To Jamal, design is the master and the medium is secondary and so throughout his life he has sought to extend his repertoire in order to serve and satisfy his ferocious apetite for design. An early interest in leatherwork and design, in which he excels, took him to the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London in 1934 where he learnt book binding. Although his work in leather is amongst his most exquisite, he also works on Hebron coloured glass, Na'ur parchment, and Bristol paper (which is used either for wall paintings or converted to lampshades) olive wood and wood, tiles, alabaster, stone, marble and cloth.

All his designs are original but derivative, having been inspired by the great Islamic works of the past and successive periods of Islamic art from the Fatimid period to the Seljuks echo in his designs and patterns. His architectural decorations in alabaster display the bevelled technique and low stucco relief of the Fatimids, a demand he makes on his carvers which adds a liveliness to his free flowing designs.

The complex geometric star patterns of a continuous line which can be found in the University mosque recall the tendency towards complication of the Seljuk artists and the more compact and dense motifs Jamal employs on his glass designs are reminiscent of the Ottoman period.

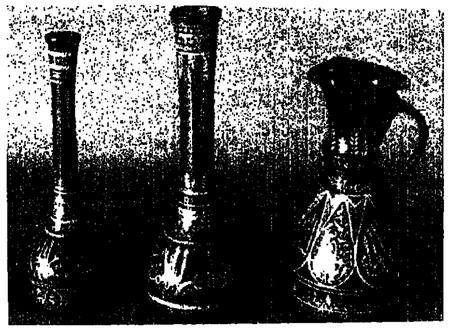
Jamal tends to the more elaborate and ornate Arabic designs, unconsciously eschewing the Persian and far eastern influences that later infiltrated Islamic art but the motifs remain familiar and endemic. They range from flowers, trefoils, leaves and occasionally birds and animals with calligraphy often serving as the central structure of a design. The sayings themselves are both sacred and secular being taken from the Quran or from the great store of proverbs and poetry with which the Arab world is blessed.

He reserves the angular Kufic writing (which he is collecting and analysing for students) mostly for his wall paintings where it is best projected on the flat surface; the writing is often painted in small lozenges to give the appearance of a mosaic and projected against an elaborate design with the two separate but balanced patterns blending harmoniously.

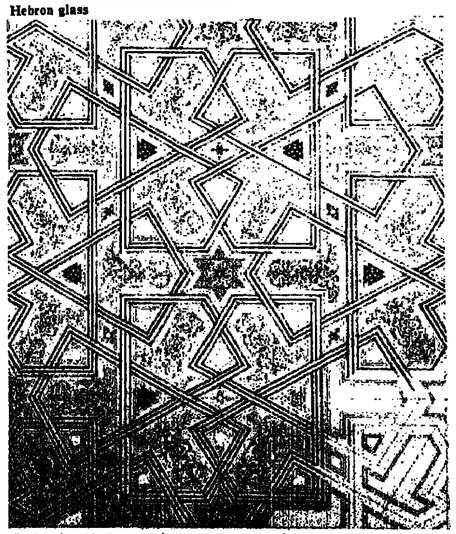
Sublime

The designs on his glassware are more integrated with the softer, curvaceous lines of the calligraphy complemented and counterpointed by the sweeping and intricate curves of a floral or leafy trellis. But the sublimity of Jamal's control and proficiency in order, symmetry and proportion is best displayed in the ceiling and dome designs of the University mosque. From a simple floral centre, a dense network of interlacing lines and curves fan out in eight equal portions astonishing the eye with its complexity and harmony.

Jamal's long career has not only been concerned with creation but also with restoration and education. For five long arduous years he was involved in redecorating the carved design of the Saladeen Minbar which was destroyed in the Al Aqsa Mosque fire in 1969 and in preparing the drawings for the missing pieces of the mosaic inscription in Al Aqsa, projects that both required tremendous patience and expertise. Although on some of his specialised expertise such as leather work there has been little demand, he has made an invaluable contribution to the Arab world as a teacher at the Government Arab College and Rashidya College in Jerusalem and later as supervisor of arts and crafts at the men and women training colleges in Damascus and finally as UNESCO arts and crafts expert in Tripoli, Libya where he devised curricula and courses for craft teachers. Badran hopes to pass on a lifetimes knowledge in a step by step pictorial handbook on his crafts which he is now preparing and to found a small museum which will house his private collection and commissioned works.



Hebron glass



Design for Al Aksa pulpit restoration work

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Welcome Mrs Thatcher

MRS MARGARET Thatcher, Britain's Prime Minister, has made political history by becoming the first British premier to visit Jordan and Egypt. No doubt we all appreciate the special relationship that exists between the two Arab countries and the United Kingdom, which evolved steadily for the last century or so. But what makes this visit a historic one from our own point of view is the timing and the nature of Mrs Thatcher's Middle Eastern tour.

As a member of the European Community, a partner of the United States in NATO and a permanent member of the Security Council, the United Kingdom is endowed with a special task — more vital than any other European country for that matter — in the efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli problem.

Without going too deep in recent history, we are all aware of Britain's colonial role in this region and its contributions to the making of Israel and the plight of the Palestinian people which took place as a result.

It is comforting to hear Mrs Thatcher's encouraging words about the current peace process, which although is staggering at this juncture, yet is promising at the same time. She says that her visit is aimed at rallying support for the moderate forces in this area in addition to hearing our views on the peace process. This, she says, will help her understand the issues better, especially when consulting with President Ronald Reagan

But we were hoping for more than a listening ear and supporting words. This is because we believe that Britain can do much more than that. We are still bemused at Britain's latest abstention in the Security Council's debate over the wave of terror which Israel is carrying out in the occupied territories. Perhaps what is needed is for Mrs Thatcher to have our listening ears and hopefully encouraging words. If there is some confusion over the issues and lack of understanding, we are sure that is not from our side.

But at any rate we welcome Mrs Thatcher to Jordan since she comes as a friend. We hope she will leave us with a clearer understanding of the issues and a new determination to do something to solve them.

Jordan-Syria relations

MOVES AND developments aimed at a thaw in the cold relations between Jordan and Syria reached their peak in the last week. An Arab League reconciliation committee set up during the recent emergency Arab summit in Casablanca visited both Amman and Damascus to discuss the issue. This was followed earlier this week by a meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia between Jordanian Prime Minister Mr Zaid Rifai and his Syrian counterpart Abdul Raouf Al Kasm.

For all intents and purposes, the developments are healthy signs which also augur well for the much needed Arab unity. Indeed petty differences between Arab nations need to be ironed out to enable a real Arab summit to be held where more serious issues affecting the Arab nation can be discussed, particularly the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It was therefore a welcome news when the two Prime Ministers were reported to have "reached an agreement on steps to reconcile the differences between their two countries and improve their relations."

Good relations between Jordan and Syria will bring many benefits for the countries and their peoples. At about the same time when the Jeddah meeting was taking place, talks were going on in Damascus to lay down concepts for improvement in transport co-operation between Jordan and Syria. Besides this is the Jordan-Syria industry talks which opened also in Damascus on Tuesday. There are many more of such co-operations in the pipeline.

It is our belief that the momentum of the reconciliation talks will not be lost and something positive will come out soon. We also hope other Arab nations who have similar differences with their Arab neighbours will emulate the Jordan-Syria example and put their heads together in efforts to find solutions to their problems.

CARTOON COMMENT

Carl Sagan on 'nuclear madness'

By Chitra Subramaniam
Compass News Features

GENEVA — Scientist Carl Sagan, author and TV presenter of Cosmos, believes Third World nations should lead a move away from acquiring nuclear weapons on grounds that no enmity is worth destroying the world for.

"If a group of people are sufficiently unstable that they wish to stockpile hangmen's nooses ... does this require the rest of us also to stockpile hangmen's nooses?" he asked.

Professor Sagan, from New York's Cornell University, is one of five scientists who propounded the theory that an atomic conflagration would result in a freezing "nuclear winter" across most of the globe.

"Even the US Defence Department has admitted that there is something to it," Sagan said. The American scientist was in Geneva as officials from 125 nations prepared to review the Non-Proliferation Treaty. He described the arms race as "a madness we are engaged in," and was not optimistic about the future.

He said in an interview, "The last five years have been largely negative. More states have acquired, or are on the verge of acquiring, nuclear weapons.

"The general sense of obstinacy in the United States and the Soviet Union has become much worse, and the number of nuclear weapons in the world has increased significantly.

"The number of strategic weapons that has been added to the strategic arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union is sufficient to destroy every city on planet Earth. The last five years does not give much reason for optimism.

"On the other hand, during the last five years there has been a greatly enhanced understanding of the madness that we are engaged in. Scientists are talking about it, the people are unhappy.

"I think human beings have a powerful wish to stay alive and to have their children and grandchildren stay alive, and that cuts across ideological, religious and national boundaries.

"In the United States, a large number of people have decided to engage in political activity. There is discomfort and unease about the nuclear weapons race, and it is the balance between these contending forces that will decide the outcome of our civilisation and our species."

Asked about obstacles to non-proliferation, Sagan said, "The major obstacle in my mind is not the only obstacle, but the major obstacle is the flagrant non-compliance to article six of the NPT by the United States and the Soviet Union

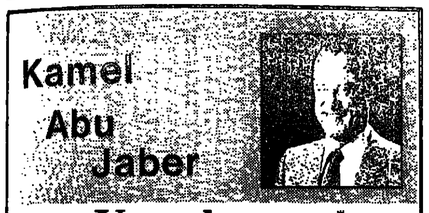
"The NPT says that the signatory nations will forego the development of nuclear weapons, but in exchange, the United States and the Soviet Union must make dramatic reductions in their strategic arsenals.

Instead, the very opposite has happened. I think nations elsewhere are quite right to be fed up with the United States and the Soviet Union. The Secretary General of the UN asked, 'By what right do these two nations decide the fate of planet Earth?'

"You have to realise that what is at stake is much greater than the ideological conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union, between India and Pakistan, between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

"What we are talking about is nothing less than the survival of the human species. People have to recognize that this is the key area.

"Whatever aspirations you have for the future, they are fundamentally compromised by the number of nuclear weapons in the world — 55,000 nuclear weapons on planet Earth, almost all of them more powerful than the bombs which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That is the nightmare we are facing.



Kamel Abu Jaber

Ugandan and Sudanese portents of the future?

Greetings to Jerusalem!

IN AN earlier article we mentioned that the plight of Uganda was not solely because of its colonial heritage, sinister and imperialist as it was. Thus far, 1985 has witnessed two major political upheavals in Africa: the ouster of Mr Ja'far Numeiri from the Sudan and Milton Obote from Uganda. Both countries had a great potential in terms of natural, as well as human resources. Both could have broken the vicious cycle of underdevelopment and provided a progressively advancing standard of living for their citizens while serving as models for the rest of Africa. Within two decades both economies and socio-political systems have broken down so completely that the task before the new leaders of both countries seems impossible.

The reasons for the deterioration are not hard to identify. The British colonial practice of divide and rule, coupled with the British penchant for operating through whatever tribal and other parochial institutions, remains one reason. In both cases, the British found it easier to maintain the tribal and other divisions they encountered. In Uganda they perpetuated the Buganda and other petty kingdoms already existent, while in the Sudan they encouraged the existent familial and tribal divisions in addition to fueling the divisive feelings between north and south.

A second reason for the present difficulty stems from the very creation of the modern states in both countries. The political boundary lines delineated for the convenience of the colonialist powers not only divided the same ethnic or tribal groups into different political entities, but also often included within, heterogeneously unrelated groups of peoples and tribes with historic animosities. Also, within the same country, tribalism was reinforced with regionalism thus creating another divisive element.

The "division of labour" between North and South, the Industrialized and the Less Developed Countries (LDC's) is a third reason for the present difficulties of both the Sudan and Uganda as well as of many other countries of the Third World. The Industrialized countries with their advanced technologies and their development head-start quickly adjusted their tactics and instruments in the wake of the euphoria of independence in the 1950's and 1960's.

In need of industrialized goods for their development process, the LDC's, primarily producers of raw materials, food stuffs and commodities with economies that were often poorly managed as well as corrupt found it difficult to trade. Gradually at first, and then with a rush, the balance of trade tilted towards the North causing the countries of the South to borrow, falling deeper and deeper into debt. Producing principally perishable goods and commodities as well as mismanagement at home and abroad, made the LDC's, including Uganda and the Sudan, easy prey for the forces of the international markets.

This simplified analysis of a highly complex situation was not meant to apologise for the errors committed, but to illustrate what the combination of local mismanagement and callous international market forces, principally controlled by the West, can do and have done to some of the countries of the Third World. Some writers and intellectuals of the Third World, like the Ugandan M Ntege-Lubwana, in Africa Events (June, 1985) excessively blame the insensitivity and often callousness of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which he calls "Western ... instruments of recapture" of their former colonies. He later adds "... The sad thing about this neocolonialism is that the coloniser has no political or social responsibility, his only interest is economic ..."

However much truth lies in this statement, and much truth does lie in it, it does not absolve the leaders of most countries of the Third World of their responsibility for the deplorable state of affairs in their countries. Surely the "pink faced" merchants of goods, technologies and weapons of the North must be deplored for their greed, but what excuse do we have for the so-called national leaders whose exploitation, abuse and colonialism of their own people has been devoid of any shred of mercy or responsibility?

International conference idea: possible issue at the Geneva summit

A view from America

By Dana Adams Schmidt

WASHINGTON — American political thinkers are concentrated now on the prospect of a summit meeting between President Reagan and the Soviet leader Gorbachev in November. Preceeding this climactic conclave Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Reagan on 27 September. In addition President Mubarak of Egypt is to meet Reagan on 23 September and King Hussein to meet him on 30 September in Washington. And before that King Hussein has already met with President Mubarak in Cairo and Prime Ministers Zaid Rifai and Abdul Rauf Qasim of Syria have met in Jeddah.

It seems like a game of chess with incalculable international consequences hinged to the outcome.

To begin at the end of the process, Reagan and Gorbachev are going to talk about arms control, the central idea being Gorbachev's proposal that the United States limit SDI (Star Wars) in return for Soviet limitation of its offensive intercontinental ballistic missiles.

At Geneva the United States has offered a draft treaty unrelated to SDI proving for a one-third reduction in warheads and sharp reductions in Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles which Washington regards as a first strike threat. The US has also proposed a tradeoff of bombers and missiles.

The Soviets have for their part talked informally about overall percentage cuts in numbers and how much of each country's nuclear weapon should be land based, how much submarine-based and how much in strategic bombers.

These things are negotiable. The difficult issue remains space weapon. While at Geneva the Russians have maintained that the 1972 Antiballistic Missile Treaty bars even laboratory research on space defence system. Gorbachev in his Time magazine interview seemed a bit more flexible, noting that "research concerning space is going on and it will continue." He added this explanation of what he meant by restraints: "What we mean is the designing stage, when certain orders are given ... for specific elements of the systems. And when they start building models... when they hold field tests."

By publicizing his ideas in advance Gorbachev seems to be saying that significant agreements at the summit meeting are possible — in contrast to Washington which has been inclined to evade the big issue by emphasizing the value of this opportunity for the two super power leaders to get acquainted.

If significant agreements are to be made, or even initiated in November it may be wise for the two leaders to broaden their talks to include the idea of co-existence. Because, even if the summit was to succeed in somehow greatly diminishing the danger of nuclear war, one must remember that Soviet aggression has taken many forms that made a mockery of the "peaceful co-existence" provision of the 1972 Nixon-Brezhnev agreement. The Russians have in fact moved aggressively in arming Egypt and Syria in the 1973 war, providing transport and military equipment for Cuban combat forces in Angola, and military support for Yemen, Ethiopia and Vietnam, not to mention the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

What is needed, therefore, is an addition to the co-existence agreement asserting that political competition is permissible but must not be backed by military means. This would have to include bans on the use of proxy forces, on covert paramilitary operations, and on provocative intelligence operations.

King Hussein and President Mubarak were undoubtedly discussing the ideas they will mutually present in Washington, and these will undoubtedly include their proposal that negotiations with Israel should eventually take place under an International "umbrella" consisting of the members of the UN Security Council. The Security Council includes the Soviet Union. For that reason the United States and Israel have thusfar said "no."

That brings us to the Rifai-Qasim meeting in Jeddah. Jordan hopes that meeting will begin Jordanian-Syrian reconciliation. That would make an international "umbrella" including the Soviet Union and Syria over the proposed negotiations seem more workable... that could be put to President Reagan in Washington on 23 and 30 September, and could be considered by Reagan and Gorbachev in November.

Who knows, such an "umbrella" encounter between the United States and the Soviet Union — and Syria — might just suit the spirit of an expanded US-Soviet co-existence accord.

Memorandum — *By Osama El-Sherif*

Humane politics?

HIS ROYAL Highness Crown Prince Hassan epitomized the conviction of many when he addressed leaders and peoples of the Arab and Islamic worlds this week on the Sudan crisis, which was brought about by a combination of famine, civil war and political unrest in the region as a whole. His call for aid and assistance to the over 10 million Sudanese facing death because of starvation and disease, was not only made in his capacity as a statesman, but also as a human being.

The satellite telecast carried a sincere plea and an awsome reminder of our responsibility to fellow humans with whom we share ties of brotherhood to say the least.

But coming from a man like Prince Hassan, the call for help, was not an extraordinary act. He was the person who called for the remodelling of political issues and the resetting of priorities for the sake of people before anything else. Unfortunately it is not wise words and noble logic that function in the world of today, but rather the opposite. What frightens us is that the call of Prince Hassan will create a sense of awakening that will last — if we are to be optimistic — for few days only. Reality suggest that politics will continue to serve "strategic interests" whatever that means, ignoring in the process the millions of victims who have no place in such strategic designs. They are simply unwanted byproducts of today's political machinery.

But away from all this, the intellectuals of today's world now have an example to follow. Giving up will only prove the claim that today's intellectuals are no more than theoriticians who in actual terms carry within them the seeds of frustration and pessimism. Our task, as Prince Hassan clearly displayed, is to prove the contrary. If the few who manage to combine the qualities of knowledge and humanity fail to act and stop this destructive process through which the whole world is going, then we cannot blame those who retain a modest share of knowledge and limited degree of humanity.

And perhaps it is those who are able to see the deviation in the route of mankind and feel the crisis to come as a result suffer most. For they are like prophets attempting to warn those who see no reason for warnings.

We can only say that when millions of people die of hunger and disease, when fertile land is claimed by deserts and drought, and when blood is spilled for no reason why, this is when we know that something is seriously wrong with the politics of today — which in the end has only succeeded in erecting a wall separating those who survive because of their strength from those who are condemned as they become outcasts in their own land.

Nothing which the defenders of today's politics can say that will convince us of otherwise.

Sabra / Shatila: Remembering the carnage

THREE YEARS have passed since Israeli commanders sent Lebanese Phalangist units into the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila to carry out one of the most brutal and systematic crimes in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

An estimated 3,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were slaughtered by the Israeli-backed Phalangist militiamen during the three day massacre from September 15 to September 17, 1982. Israeli responsibility for the massacre is no secret despite attempts to whitewash it by constituting the Kahan Commission.

The direct aim of the 1982 invasion declared by the Zionist government was the destruction of the Palestinian revolution. Since the Israeli army failed to crush the fighters in Beirut, they tried to fulfil their war aims by striking at the unarmed masses.

Choosing Sabra and Shatila refugee camps was no accident. These two camps had a long history with the Palestinian revolution and had become its symbol and stronghold. A massacre here was to facilitate the wholesale expulsion of Palestinians from Beirut and all Lebanon.

Destroying the Palestine Lib-

By Najwa Najjar
Special to The Star

eration Organization (PLO) was overemphasized throughout the war, leading to an erroneous belief that the Lebanese people were not targeted. This allowed the Lebanese right wing to support the invasion and the massacres. Soon, however the reality of the Zionist plan, which included the Lebanese people, was discovered.

Moshe Sharett, Israeli Foreign Minister from 1948-56, in his book 'Sacred Terror' recorded on May 16, 1954:

"According to him (Dayan) the only thing that's necessary is to find an officer, even just a Major. We should either win his heart or buy him with money, to make him agree to declare himself the saviour of the Maronite population. Then the Israeli army will enter Lebanon, will occupy the necessary territory, and will create a Christian regime which will ally itself with Israel. The territory from the Litani southward will be toally annexed to Israel and everything will be all right."

It has been an old Zionist dream to control the water resources of South Lebanon and to annex part of it. This dream has expanded to encompass full control over the Lebanese economy, people, land and politics, thus becoming Lebanon's partner in its relations with the other Arab countries. The Zionist' economic invasion whereby Israeli products were shoveled into the Lebanese market is an indication of their aims of extending their control in the area.

A family re-organizes itself in the bullet-ridden house in the camp

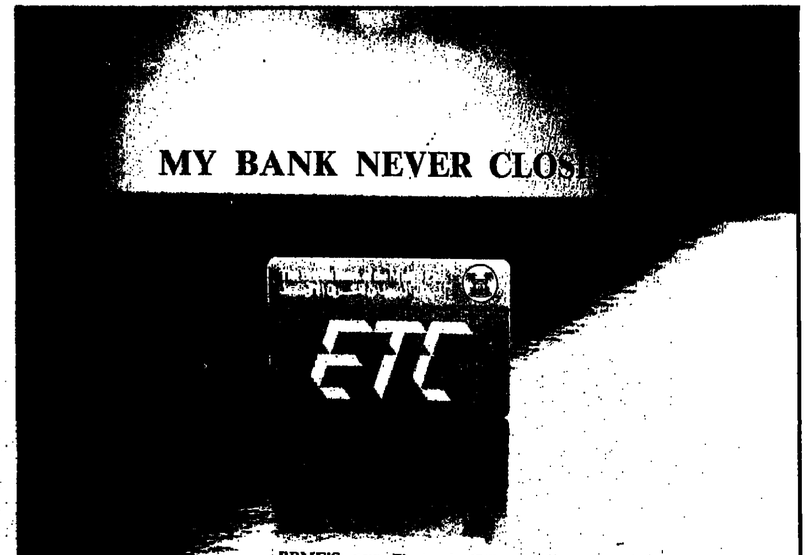
Also included in the Zionist plan was the division of Lebanon along sectarian and religious lines. With this goal in mind the Zionists have played a major role in promoting internal clashes, for example in the Shouf region. The Zionist dream of creating such sectarian entities does not end with Lebanon, but targets the entire Arab region.

The old man a resident of the Shatila Camp lost everybody in his family. Now he wanders with their photographs

Israeli designs on Lebanon are just as important as eradicating the Palestinian people. The Zionists and Lebanese fascists aim to induce a mass exodus of both the Palestinians and Lebanese living in South Lebanon as the Zionists did in Deir Yassin years earlier. This time, however, Palestinians and Lebanese did not flee.

The US government's role in this affair can not be forgotten. They financed the Israeli invasion, offering political, diplomatic, and military support. They guaranteed, in writing, the safety of Palestinian civilians when the PLO agreed to depart Beirut. US intelligence was in direct contact with both Israeli and Phalangist intelligence from the beginning and throughout the entire grisly episode of Sabra and Shatila.

The massacre of Sabra and Shatila is not just a memory. The Zionists have had a long record of bloodshed since their arrival in Palestine in order to fulfill their colonial and expansionist objectives. Sabra and Shatila was an extension of the Zionist policies of genocide. It is a part of the ongoing reality of US backed Zionist aggression. In remembering what happened in Sabra and Shatila, we must resolve that there will be no peace until all areas under occupation are liberated.



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THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Cement companies agree on merger

Shareholders meetings of SCC and JCFC approve the merger with dissensions of tiny groups

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — 99.9 per cent of the total amount of share holders of the South Cement Company (SCC) who attended the general assembly extraordinary meeting of the company last Tuesday approved the merger of the SCC with the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC). Immediately after the results were announced the SCC General Director Hatem Halawani commented that the merging process is in favour of the SCC shareholders and to the benefits of the national economy. He pointed out that around 158 shareholders who own 36,971,623 shares approved the merger against 24,650 shares owned by 5 shareholders.

The Chairman of the SCC board of directors Mr Adeeb Tahboub, who also chaired the meeting said that the merger of the two companies is in accordance with the government's policy to secure and to supervise the rights of both shareholders. He added that three suggestions concerning the new company's capital, were put forward before reaching the final decision. The first was that the company's capital should be JD 60 million, the second was for a capital of JD 40.5 million, of which JD 22.5 million for the JCFC and JD 18 million for the SCC. The third suggestion was for a capital of JD 50 million to be shared JD 26 by JCFC and JD 24 million by SCC. Mr Tahboub said that the merger is considered as the best policy than can secure shareholders rights through giving them a minimum 6 per cent of the annual profit.

Addressing the shareholders, Mr Tahboub said that the price of the SCC's share at the Amman Stock Exchange before it was suspended was 710 fils. The SCC's nominal share value was reduced to 800 fils, from 1 JD, according to Mr Tahboub.

"Shareholders who already paid the third instalment of the total shares they own were exempted from paying the fourth", explained Mr Tahboub. Not only this he added "each shareholder of the SCC who paid JD 1, the nominal value will hold 1 1/2 shares of the new company." Mr Halawani expects that the nominal value of the new company's share would be JD 1.560. He added that the SCC shareholders will be given new share certificates.

Shareholders at the meeting

Mr Tahboub outlined to the shareholders the benefits from the merger which is to take effect from 1 January, 1986. The first, he said, this process will secure 6 per cent profit per year as minimum for the shareholders. The second is that any loss that might incure from the 1st of January till now will be written off.

It is expected that an administrative committee will be formed to represent the SCC. Meanwhile, the general assembly of the two companies (shareholders) will elect the new company's board of directors once the process for merger is completed.

Earlier the Jordan Cement Factories Co (JCFC) also held its extra ordinary meeting last Sunday. During which the decision for mergery was taken nevertheless there was strong opposition by many of the JCFC shareholders, who attended the meeting. Only 54 shareholders, 28 of them who hold 89.4 per cent of the total shares, i.e 12,800,302 shares voted for the mergery while the rest 26 shareholders representing 7.5 per cent i.e 1,708,048 share voted against. Around 3.4 per cent of the shareholders abstained.

Mr Shawkat Sboul, the ex-general director and chairman of the board of directors who strongly opposed the merger, was given the permission to speak after a great reluctance about the SCC's situation and how it sustained JD 11 million loss in 1985 compared with JD 8.8 million profit gained by the JCFC at the same year. This, according to him is due to the weak management and debts. Mr Sboul also anticipated that the company's lose will reach JD 46 million after the merger.

In his speech, Mr Sboul pointed out, when the government decided to establish the SCC, the JCFC tried to convince the government to establish SCC under its umbrella. "But this," he said, "did not work out". He went on to explain that in a meeting held in June this year, the Minister of Industry and Trade said that "if a serious measure is not taken to save the SCC from its current situation, it will turn into a junkyard within the coming two years."

Meanwhile, the SCC contracts with Egypt and Saudi Arabia for export of SCC cement are proving to be a failure. The production cost per tonne is $20.6 while the market price to be charged is $21 per tonne. Therefore, there will only be substantial loss in this deal.

Among those who protested was Mr Mohammad Ali Budeir, a shareholder of the company, who suggested that the date of merging should be on 1 January, 1986 rather than 1985. He also called for the formation of a committee of six members, three of whom representing the private sector. This committee, according to Mr Budeir, should conduct an indepth study and evaluation of the merging process due to the fact that the current evaluation is faulty. But neither of his suggestions were accepted.

Mr Budeir was the first of shareholders who staged a walkout in protest, and abstained from voting. Twenty six other shareholders followed him.

Another shareholder, who is among those who founded JCFC back in the early 50's stood up during the meeting and refused strongly to the idea of merging among other things, commented "On what basis are we to become shareholders of a company which is a total failure".

It was clear that the shares owned by the government played a very important role that paved the way in favour of the merging.

In a meeting held in August this year, the Planning, Economic and Financial Committee decided to merge the SCC with the JCFC company to become one company. The committee during the meeting also assigned the new company's capital to be JD 50 million as well as the shareholders rights as 76.8 million. After the merging, in accordance to the paid-up capital in both companies and the market price of their shares are as follows:-

A: The JCFC capital JD 22.5 million × 1.710 (value of the share as it was at the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) before it was suspended) = JD 38,400,000.

B: The SCC paid-up capital JD 48 million × 0.800 fils (value of the share at the ASE before the suspension) = 38,400,000.

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3. The last date for submission of offers is 12.00 o'clock Sunday 1.12.85. The tenders are required to be submitted in a large sealed envelope, on which shall be written clearly the name and the number of the tender, and which should contain two sealed envelopes, one in respect of the technical offer and the other in respect of the financial offer. Sealed tenders are to be handed over to the Chief Clerk, A.R.C. head office at Ma'an.

SAHEL HAMZEH
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Amman Stock Exchange

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET SHARES MOVEMENT FROM WEDNESDAY 11 TO SUNDAY 16SEPTEMBER

NAME OF COMPANY	OPEN PRICE	CLOSE PRICE	CHANGE
	BANKS		
ARAB MONETARY ESTB.	1.320	1.360	+ .03
JORDAN SECURITIES	1.070	1.070	
JORDAN FINANCE HOUSE	1.100	1.000	- .09
ISLAMIC INVESTMENT	1.030	1.030	
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	2.870	2.860	- .003
JORDAN INVEST. & FINANCE	1.100	1.110	+ .009
ISLAMIC BANK	2.080	2.590	+ .25
JORDAN-KUWAIT	2.690	2.670	- .001
HOUSING BANK	1.750	1.750	
NATIONAL FINANCIAL INV.	1.000	1.010	+ .01
ARAB BANK	180.000	173.000	- .03
JORDAN GULF BANK	1.600	1.640	+ .025
FINANCE AND CREDIT	1.020	1.020	
NATIONAL WALLET	.760	.760	
JORDAN ARAB INVESTMENT	2.000	2.000	
JORDAN BANK	24.600	24.600	
PETRA BANK	3.250	3.300	+ .02
REALESTATE MONETARY ESTAB.	19.000	18.500	- .03
	INDUSTRY		
MACHINERY LEASING CO.	.670	.670	
JORDAN DAIRY	1.130	1.110	- .02
ARAB ALUMINUM	.720	.780	+ .08
ARAB MEDICINE MAN.	3.240	3.230	- .003
DAR AL DAWA	1.500	1.480	- .013
PAPER AND CARDBOARD	2.470	2.410	- .02
JORDAN PHOSPHATES	2.770	2.760	- .003
NATIONAL INDUSTRIES	.630	.670	+ .06
JIMCO	.810	.820	+ .01
JORDAN REFINERIES	6.910	6.850	- .008
NATIONAL STEEL	1.210	1.210	
PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	.780	.790	+ .01
CERAMICS INDUSTRIES	1.060	1.050	- .009
JORDAN PIPES INDUSTRIES	1.170	1.170	
ALA DIN INDUSTRIES	.650	.720	+ .11
ARAB PAPER MANUFACTURERS	.290	.300	+ .03
INTERNATIONAL CHEMICALS	1.250	1.240	- .02
JORDAN GLASS	.460	.450	- .02
JORDAN LIME & BRICKS	.330	.320	- .03
ARAB DETERGENTS	3.850	3.700	- .04
NATIONAL MINING	1.670	1.660	- .005
JORDAN CIGARETTE & TOBACCO	13.000	13.000	
JORDAN WOOD MANUFACTURERS	.280	.230	- .18
AL INTAG AGRICULTURAL	2.080	2.100	+ .009
ARAB TANNING	1.820	1.840	+ .01
JUICO	1.280	1.300	+ .02
CATTLE AND POULTERY	.480	.480	
JORDAN BEER	3.800	3.750	- .01
JORDAN INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS	.800	.920	+ .15
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	1.020	1.040	+ .02
	INSURANCE		
JORDAN-FRENCH INSU.	3.050	3.080	+ .009
JERUSALEM INSURANCE	1.230	1.240	+ .008
HOLY LAND INSURANCE	1.060	1.050	- .009
JORDAN INSURANCE	11.300	11.700	+ .04
YARMOUK INSURANCE	.800	.800	
INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE	.810	.700	- .135
	HOUSING		
DARCO HOUSING	.770	.760	- .01
AKARCO	.660	.660	
	GENERAL		
JORDAN ELECTRICITY CO.	1.560	1.590	+ .02
ARAB INT. HOTELS	.370	.370	
PETRA MACHINE RENTALS	.790	.800	+ .01
NATIONAL MARITIME	.830	.840	+ .01
DAR AL SHA'B PUBLISHING	.730	.740	+ .01
IRBID ELECTRICITY	.910	.920	+ .01
GARAGE OWNERS UNION	5.750	6.000	+ .04
ARAB INVESTMENT & DEVEL.	.580	.580	
JORDAN HOTELS & TOURISM	3.600	3.450	- .04

Financial Market Report

Market stable

By Mamdouh El Ghaly
Star Financial Market Analyst

THE MARKET witnessed a decline in the share prices at the opening which was mainly attributed to the fall in the share prices of Arab Bank and Jordan Wood and Timber Industries. However the situation improved gradually during the week's trading to maintain a balance between the opening and closing prices.

The Arab Bank shares which hit a record level of JD 200 in the past weeks fell sharply to JD 173 at closing last week.

130,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 1,586,000 divided among 1,600 contracts.

The daily handling average came to JD 400,000 with a deviation of 16.8 per cent or 4.2 per cent of total around this average, thus indicating stability at the market.

The shares of 65 companies were handled from which 26 companies gained including:

1- Islamic Bank	closing at JD 2.590 up from JD 2.080
2- Jordan Investment Industries	closing at JD 1.300 up from JD 1.280
3- Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes Co.	closing at JD .720 up from JD .650
4- Arab Aluminium Co.	closing at JD .780 up from JD .720

22 companies lost including:

1- Jordan Wood Industries Co.	closing at JD .230 down from JD .280
2- International Insurance Co.	closing at JD .700 down from JD .810
3- Jordan Finance House	closing at JD 1.000 down from JD 1.100
4- Jordan Hotels and Tourism Co.	closing at JD 3.450 down from JD 3.600
5- Jordan Chemicals Co.	closing at JD 3.700 down from 3.850

17 companies had no change in their share values.

In the over-the-counter market, more than 120,000 shares were traded at a market value of JD 50,000.

Trading in the regular market was distributed among the sectors according to the following percentages:

Sector	Market share
Banks	67.4%
Industry	22.9%
Services	5.4%
Insurance	4.2%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded by sector

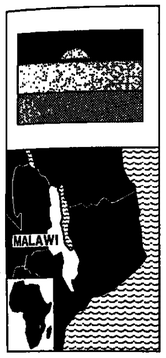
Banks (out of 21 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1- Arab Bank	36.5%	24.6%
2- Jordan Finance House	23.5%	15.8%
3- Jordan Kuwait Bank	12.4%	8.4%
4- National Financial Investment	6.4%	9.4%
Industrials (out of 29 traded)		
1- Arab Aluminium Industries	47%	10.4%
2- Arab Medicine Manufacturing Co.	8.8%	2%
3- Jordan Petroleum Refinery	8.8%	1.9%
Services (out of 9 traded)		
1- Jordan Electric Power	38.7%	1.7%
Insurance (out of 6 traded)		
1- Jordan Insurance	60.1%	1.8%

Weekly average record

Dates	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industries	Average
10/9	-2%	+1.1%	+1%	-3%	-.9%
11/9	+.6%	+.4%	+.8%	+.9%	+.7%
14/9	+.1%	-4.7%	-1%	+.6%	Zero
15/9	-.9%	+.7%	+.2%	+1.5%	+.4%
Total	—	—	—	—	+.2%

SPOTLIGHT on a developing nation

MALAWI



Capital: Lilongwe (pop. 98,000).
National population: 6.5 millions.
Population growth rate (1970-82): 3.0 percent.
Population in year 2000: 12 millions.
Area: 36,324 square miles (94,070 sq. km.)
Religion: Christianity (50 percent), Islam (10 percent) and Animists.
Languages: English and Chichewa (official) and other African languages.
Doctors: 1 per 40,050 people.
Nurses: 1 per 3,830 people.
Hospital beds: 1 per 564 people.
Telephones: 1 per 424 people.
Cinemas (1975): Six.
Newspapers: Two dailies.
Education: 62 percent enrolled at primary schools, 1 percent enrolled at secondary.
Economy: Chiefly agricultural with cash crops tobacco, tea, sugar, the main exports; few minerals.
Growth rate: 2.8 percent.
GDP: $1,320 million.
Armed forces: army 4,650 with small navy.
Currency: Kwacha.
Form of government: Nationalist one party.

Malawi, one of Africa's smaller countries, lies alongside the great Lake Malawi in the Rift Valley which dominates the landlocked nation. The lake, the third largest in Africa, forms most of the eastern boundary of Malawi and covers about 20 percent of its total territory.

The country is heavily populated, agricultural, and under President for Life Hastings Banda has followed post-independance policies that isolated it from many other African nations.

Portuguese settlers were known to have visited the area in the 17th century and traded with scattered groups of Marave people who settled during the southward migrations of the Bantu.

In the 19th century Scottish missionaries began to arrive following explorations by David Livingstone, and in 1891 the British Government declared a protectorate over British Central Africa, which came to be known as Nyasaland.

Colonial policy concentrated on the agricultural interest of the small settler economy, and today agriculture still dominates the economy. Agricultural produce accounts for some 90 percent of exports, mainly tobacco, tea, sugar and groundnuts. Maize is the principal subsistence crop.

Mineral resources are spare – mainly marble for the manufacture of cement, and most power comes from hydroelectric sources which are being intensively developed.

In 1953, despite considerable African opposition, Nyasaland was joined with Northern and Southern Rhodesia to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

In 1958, a group of young nationalists invited Dr. Banda to return to Nyasaland after 40 years practising medicine in Britain and the United States. Banda denounced the Federation fiercely and the colonial authorities declared a state of emergency and jailed him and other black leaders.

Subsequently Banda was released and the Federation was dissolved in 1963. Malawi became independent on July 6, 1964 with Banda as President; when the country became a republic in 1966, he became President for Life.

Banda's foreign policies have been condemned by the Organization of African Unity as too accommodating to South Africa, and internally he has been criticized for repression.

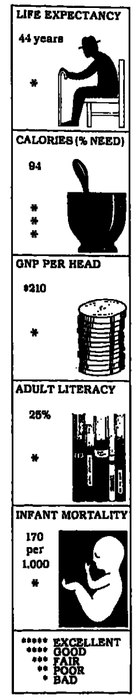
The U.S. Freedom House organization which assesses liberties round the world gives Malawi a ranking of 6 for political rights and 7 for civil liberties on a scale of 1 (best) to 7 (worst).

Malawi is one of the world's poorest nations and while its economic growth between 1965 and 1975 averaged 3.5 percent in real terms, this mostly depended on increased production of cash crops combined with favorable world market prices.

Primary education and preventive medicine have been given low priority in development budgets, and this is reflected in Malawi's poor quality-of-life rankings.

June 1985

Sources: The Statesman's Year Book 1983-84; New African Year Book 1984-85; The Macmillan Encyclopedia; Freedom in the World; The U.N. Statistical Yearbook 1981; World Development Report 1984.



© compass news features

Dollar rallies, gold falls

LONDON (AP) — The US dollar rallied against the major hard currencies Wednesday at the start of what dealers predicted would be an erratic trading day in advance of fresh figures on US economic performance. Gold prices fell.

The dollar broke the 2.90 barrier against the West German Mark, surprising traders in Frankfurt. But they predicted the dollar would fluctuate again before Friday, when the flash, or early projection of third-quarter US Gross National Product, is made public.

Opinions on European markets are divided as to whether the flash will show resurgent US growth or a continued lag.

The market really doesn't know what to believe and its going to stay that way until Friday, said one Frankfurt currency dealer.

After falling in listless, erratic trading Tuesday, the dollar gained almost two centimes against the Swiss Franc, nine centimes against the French Franc, and 2.9 cents against the Dutch Guilder.

In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's business day begins, the dollar rose to a closing 242.05 Yen from Tuesday's 241.25. Later, in London, it was quoted at 242.08 Yen.

Other dollar rates at mid-morning, compared with late Tuesday:

— 2.9085 West German Marks, up from 2.8735
— 3.3903 Swiss Francs, up from 2.3740
— 8.8650 French Francs, up from 8.7750
— 3.2695 Dutch Guilders, up from 3.2405
— 1,949.00 Italian Lire, up from 1,933.50
— 1.37885 Canadian Dollars, up from 1.37700

In London, the dollar rose against the British Pound. It cost $1.3332 to buy one pound, cheaper than the $1.34225 price late Tuesday.

Gold markets reported busy trading as the metal fell.

It opened in London at a bid price of $315.80 a troy ounce, compared with late Tuesday's 317.00. At mid-morning Wednesday, the city's five major bullion dealers fixed a recommended price of $315.50.

In Zurich, the bid price was $315.40, down from 317.45 late Tuesday.

Earlier, in Hong Kong, gold fell $3.40 to close at a bid 316.15.

In New York Tuesday, gold fell $2.80 to close at 316.60.

Silver prices also fell in London where the metal was selling at a bid price of $5.88 a troy ounce, down from Tuesday's late bid of 5.98.

USA for Africa board allocates $34 million

LOS ANGELES — USA for Africa Executive Director Marty Rogol announced 7 August that the foundation's board of directors, in a meeting held in Los Angeles on 2 August, has determined the distribution of $34 million in USA for Africa monies.

Specific plans were made at the meeting regarding the allocation of $10 million in emergency relief funds to eight of the nine most critically affected African countries. By the end of September, decisions regarding an additional $7 million in emergency funds will be made by the board of directors.

The board also ratified the criteria necessary for consideration of recovery and development projects.

According to Rogol, emergency relief monies totalling will be allocated in the following areas: Transportation, logistics and communication; storage (i.e., warehousing facilities for emergency supplies); medical/nutritional supplies; shelter; and drilling equipment to facilitate water well-digging.

Distribution of the above-named emergency goods and services will be handled by private relief agencies (represented by InterAction) and agencies associated with the United Nations. Those agencies have recommended that goods and services purchased with USA for Africa monies be immediately distributed to eight severely-stricken African countries: Sudan, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Mozambique and Mauritania.

(USA for Africa release)

(Gold in Jordan)

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Wednesday 18 September, 1985 were as follows:

18 ct.. JD 3.100 per gramme
21 ct.. JD 3.600 per gramme
24 ct.. JD 4.300 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 4,125.000
Ounce..... JD 133.500
Gold Sterling.... JD 29.800 (Central Bank)
Rashadi Pound.... JD 26.200 (Seven grammes)

Source: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in US dollars per troy ounce) on 18 September:

London	314.30 bid
Paris	316.86 fixed
Frankfurt	315.85 fixed
Zurich	316.50 bid
Hong Kong	316.15 bid

Exchange rates in Dinar

	buy	sell
US dollar	.395	.397
Sterling pound	.530	.537
German mark	.135	.136
French franc	.044	.045
Swiss franc	.163	.165
Dutch guilder	.119	.121
Italian lira (1000)	.200	.205
Swedish kroner	.044	.046
Saudi riyal	.108	.108
Kuwaiti dinar	1.290	1.295
UAE dirham	.107	.107
Egyptian pound	.255	.262
Syrian lira	.033	.034
Iraqi dinar	.362	.370
Omani riyal	1.140	1.150

Source: National Jordanian Exchange Company

What money earns in foreign currencies

On 17 September, 1985

Currencies Period	US $	DM	FF	SF	D Fls	Yen	Sterling Pound
1 M	8 1/16	4 3/8	9 9/16	4 5/8	5 3/4	6 3/8	11 5/8
2 M	8 1/8	4 3/8	9 11/16	4 5/8	5 3/4	6 5/16	11 5/8
3 M	8 3/16	4 7/16	9 7/8	4 5/8	5 3/4	6 5/16	11 5/8
6 M	8 9/16	4 9/16	10 7/16	4 13/16	5 13/16	6 1/4	11 1/2
9 M	8 5/8	4 5/8	10 7/8	4 7/8	5 13/16	6 1/4	11 3/8
12 M	8 13/16	4 11/16	11 3/8	4 13/16	5 7/8	6 1/4	11 9/16
2 Years	9 1/2	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—
3 Years	10 1/8	5 11/16	—	—	—	—	—
4 Years	10 3/8	6 3/16	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	10 5/8	6 5/16	—	—	—	—	—

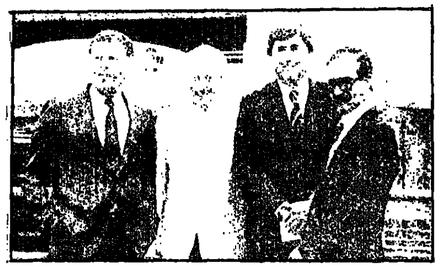
(Source: Finance and Credit Corporation)

A visit to the Boeing aerospace industry

Saif El Sherif
Special to The Star

I GOT an opportunity to visit the Boeing Aerospace company in Seattle USA in August along with a group of journalists from the Arabian Gulf. One of the largest aeroplane industries in the world, the Boeing employs 90,000 people. But had it not been for the use of modern technology and computer the employees would have been doubled. The programme of the visit included examining the production of commercial aircrafts of all types such as 727 and the giant aeroplane the Boeing 747 known as Jumbo.

Our programme included visiting the stages during which aeroplanes were built. On the first day we saw planes of medium size, 737 and 757, the second day we saw the big aircrafts such as 747 and 767. I shall now mention briefly about the planes we saw.



Mediamen at Boeing Company in Seatle: From left to right, Mr Saif El Sherif (Star), Mr Farouk O' Shaughun, Boeing public relations manager (Middle East area), Mr David Jimenez, Boeing public relations director and Mr Saber Amin, advertising manager, Al-Qabas (Kuwait)

The giant 747s are built here — exclusive plant.

Boeing 737

The Boeing 737 is currently the best-selling jetliner in the world, and boasts the largest customer base of any commercial jet aircraft. As of August 1, 1984, Boeing had sold 1,215 of the short-to-medium-range twinjets to 117 customers worldwide.

Versatility, reliability and a continuing modernization programme account for much of the popularity of Boeing's smallest jetliner. Improved engines, better utilization of interior space, ease of maintainability and new digital avionics have helped make the 737 the most productive and economical airplane in its class.

The 737 presently is offered in three models: the Advanced 737-200, which seats 120 passengers in typical one-class service; the Advanced - 200C (convertible passenger/cargo), and the new generation 737-300, with single-class seating for 141. All are available in optional higher gross weights for increased payload or range.

Today's Advanced version of the -200 twinjet incorporates aerodynamic refinements, a stopping package with improved anti-skid and automatic brakes, and more powerful fuel-efficient engines that greatly improve payload/range capability and short-field performance.

Boeing 757

The Boeing 757 is a new twin-engine, short-to-medium- range jetliner which combines a proven fuselage size with a new technology wing, engines and lightweight materials to offer airlines outstanding fuel efficiency. Its passenger capacity is between that of the 727 and the 767. It retains the passenger appeal and flight frequency advantages of the former while providing unmatched fuel efficiency.

The 757 carries 178 to 186 passengers in US airline first-class/tourist mixed-seating. It can accommodate up to 239 passengers in all-tourist charter arrangement.

Fuel efficiency of the new airliner was a key design goal. On a 500-mile (800 km) flight the twinjet is up to 80 per cent more fuel-efficient per-seat than the airplanes it will displace from airline fleets. A 10-airplane 757 fleet, for example, replacing 727-100s would save $23 million a year (in 1982 dollars) in fuel costs, and in addition would realize sizable labour cost savings due to its higher productivity. These fuel and labour cost savings lead to excellent operating economies.

The Boeing 767 twinjet

The Boeing 767 is an entirely new commercial passenger airplane design making use of the latest in technology to provide maximum efficiency in the face of rising costs, while extending twin-aisle passenger cabin convenience to routes never before served by wide-body airliners. In the 767ER extended-range version, it is the longest-range twinjet airliner available anywhere. The recently announced 767-300 with lengthened fuselage increases the capacity for medium-range service by some 50 passengers.

Production of the new twinjet began with an order for 30 medium-range 767s announced by United Airlines July 14, 1978. The first 767, a Boeing-owned aircraft, was completed and rolled out of the Boeing 747/767 plant in Everett, Washington, August 4, 1981, and made its initial flight September 26, 1981.

The jetliner is designed to meet the requirements of airlines in the 1980s and beyond. It is powered by two high-bypass-ratio turbofan engines — either General Electric CF6-80As or Pratt & Whitney JD9D-7R4s — at airline option.

The Boeing 747

The Boeing 747-300, capable of carrying 10 per cent more passengers than earlier models, is the tenth version of the popular jumbo jetliner to be produced. The extended-upper-deck model marked its first anniversary in commercial service in March 1984.

Although its fuselage length remains the same as the first 747 which went into commercial service in 1970, it features an upper deck which is 23 feet longer than that of previous models.

The 747-300, and modified versions of the 747-200, provide airlines with greater earning power at low initial cost per seat, as well as improved three-class interiors. Boeing is also offering new model 747 sidewall stowage bins which nearly double passenger carry-on capacity.

The "jumbo jet" has been produced in 10 models, some with the ability to carry more than 600 passengers, or more than 125 tons of cargo. Since its introduction, the 747 has continued to incorporate technological developments and product improvements to enhance its position as the leader in its class.

Passenger models now offer all-economy seating capacities from 331 (747SP) to a high-density count of 624 (short-range 747-300SR). And, the aircraft operates over sectors ranging from 78 statute miles (125 km) 747SR to 7,500 statute miles (12,067 km) 747-200B.

The 747SP holds the world's distance record for commercial aircraft at 10,259 miles (16,507 km), from Seattle to Capetown, South Africa.

The 747 is the largest aircraft ever built for commercial use. First details of this "jumbo jet" were announced April 13, 1966, with the news that Pan American World Airways had signed a contract for 25.

The first 747 was rolled out on September 30, 1968. First flight was February 9, 1969, and the aircraft entered service January 21, 1970. The first million passengers were carried by 747s in six months after the superjets entered commercial service. By the end of 1983 deliveries were 588 aircraft to 66 customers, with announced orders at 619. Revenue hours logged by that time had exceeded 13.8 million, and an estimated 484 million passengers had been carried.

747 Facts

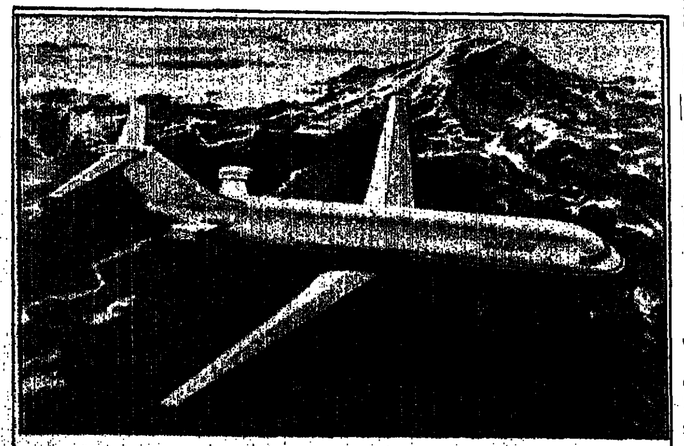
— The power required to light the main 747 manufacturing building is enough to light more than 32,000 average American homes.
— The 747 wing area (5,500 square feet) is larger than three 3-bedroom homes, or a college basketball court.
— One wing of the 747 weighs 28,000 pounds (12,700 kg), ten times the weight of Boeing's first airplane, the B&W.
— The 747 test programme represented four years of work, cost $165 million and incorporated more than 1,300 individual tests.
— There are well over 135 miles (217 km) of wire in the 747.
— The tail height of the 747 is equivalent to that of a six-story building.
— Seventy-five thousand engineering drawings were used to produce the Number One 747.
— Six hundred 747s lined up nose to tail would span 26.3 miles (from Amman to Jerash).
— A South African Airways 747SP landed in Cape Town following a 10,290-mile nonstop flight from Paine Field, Washington, setting a world's distance record for commercial airplanes.
— First 550-passenger 747 delivered, an SR to Japan Air Lines.

Peace shield

BOEING AEROSPACE Company was selected as prime contractor for the Royal Saudi Air Force ground-based air defence command, control and communications systems in February 1985.

The programme, named Peace Shield, is a foreign military sales programme, and the award to Boeing included three contracts with a total value of $1.18 billion. The first in the amount of $847,662,384 is for the equipment and integration of the system. It was awarded by Electronic Systems Division of the US Air Force, Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts. A second contract in the amount of $331,305,047 covers contractor technical services consisting of organizational and intermediate maintenance, on-the-job training and personnel support services. It was awarded by Sacramento Air Logistics Centre, McClellan Air Force Base, California. The third contract in the amount of $2,986,484 was awarded by Air Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. Electronic Systems Division is responsible for implementing the system.

The overall project is estimated to cost $3.94 billion. The remaining $2.76 billion of the Peace Shield budget will include equipment, supplies and mostly services to be performed by other companies, such as civil works and infrastructure. More than $400 million worth of contracts, within the programme, have been awarded to General Electric and Pratt & Whitney for 17 long-range ground radar systems.



WHAT 1990S TECHNOLOGY COULD BRING: This is not an engineer's dream, but merely an artist's idea of what an advanced airliner of the 1990s could look like. Boeing is studying several areas of technology that will become available in commercial aviation around 1991, all of which could be incorporated into a very fuel-efficient airplane in the 140-160 passenger size. They include increased use of lightweight composite structures, lithium-aluminum alloys simpler electronic systems and free-fan (advanced propfan) engines. The combination promises to reduce by half the fuel required to carry each passenger one mile, compared to airliners of the 1980s. — Boeing Photo.

Bits and Bytes

Shapes and sizes

BEFORE WE get into computers, we must first realize that computers come in many shapes and sizes, the smallest ones are no longer than a typewriter and the biggest, with all their peripheral equipment, fill several large rooms. Therefore, prices vary for different sizes and kinds. Peripheral equipment are those parts of a computer that are external to the central processing unit. For example, disk drives and printers are peripherals. We will start by discussing the overall structure of a typical medium sized computer, later detailed information about each component of a computer system will be introduced to our readers.

At first sight most computers appear to be a collection of boxes of various shapes and sizes, lights flashing, paper pouring out, disk drives whirring and tape drives moving. Each of these boxes, or peripherals, is called a device or unit, and all the units are connected by a large number of wires underneath the floor of a computer room. So typical medium sized computer consists of the following units: A central processing unit called a CPU, input devices, output devices, terminals and an operator's console.

CPU consists of solid state electronic components such as transistors and integrated circuits (chips). The CPU has three parts, the control unit, the ALU or Arithmetic Logic Unit and main memory.

The Control Unit controls the operation of the computer, it get and executes instructions and programmes, controls the peripheral equipment, decides which other parts of the CPU are to be used, etc.

The Arithmetic Logic Unit performs data comparisons and arithmetic functions.

Main Memory is that part of the CPU which stores data and programmes. Memory consists of RAM and ROM. RAM is Random Access Memory which is accessable to programmes and ROM is Ready Only Memory which can not be changed.

One thing that few people know about a computer is that it can do only three things. It can add, compare and move data. A computer cannot subtract, multiply or divide numbers. In order to subtract numbers it complements the number to be subtracted, adds it the minuend (the number to be subtracted from) and then complements the answer. To multiply the computer uses a series of additions and shifts. Division is accomplished by shifting and complementary addition.

Next week we will discuss the input and ouput devices that a typical computer uses.

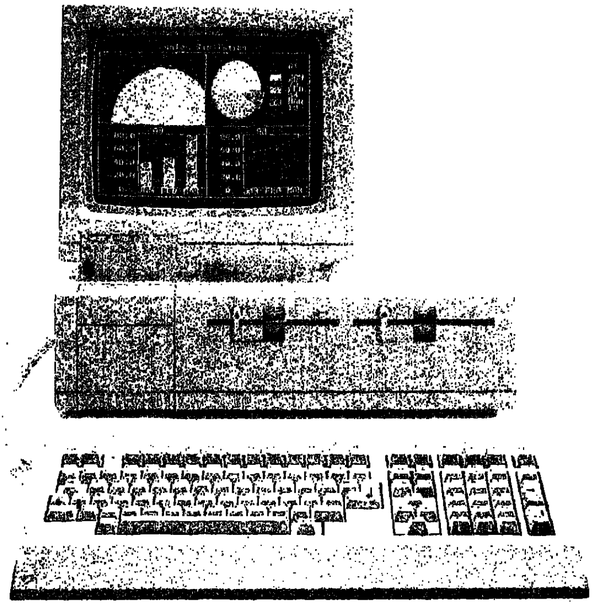
Maha Mahadeen

Master mind

```
10 REM THIS GAME IS CALLED MASTER MIND ,COMPUTER WILL SAVE A NUMBER
20 REM NO OF DIGITS IN THIS NUMBER WILL BE (1-6) ,EVERY DIGIT HAS A RANGE
25 REM FROM 1 TO 9 , AS YOU CHOOSE; YOU HAVE TO GUESS THE NUMBER, IF YOU
30 REM GUESS A DIGIT IN ITS POSITION YOU WILL GET "O" ,IF IT IN NOT
40 REM IN THE RIGHT POSITION YOU GET "+" ELSE YOU GET NOTHING
50 REM THERE MESSAGES (O,+) WILL HELP YOU TO KNOW THE CORRECT
60 REM RESULT , IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE SAVED NUMBER BEFORE,
70 REM ENTER "*" WHEN YOU ASKED ABOUT YOUR GUESSING"
80 TRIES=0
90 DIM C(6),D(6),X(6)
100 RANDOM
110 CLS:PRINT TAB(10);"MASTER MIND":PRINT
120 INPUT "NUMBER OF DIFFERENT DIGITS(MAX 9)";N
130 IF N > 9 THEN GOTO 120
140 INPUT "LENGTH OF CODE (MAX 6)";L
150 IF L > 6 THEN GOTO 140
160 PRINT " THE HIDDEN NUMBER CONTAINS";L
170 PRINT " DIGITS RANGING BETWEEN 1 AND";N;"."
180 PRINT:PRINT
190 FOR I = 1 TO L
200 C(I)=INT(RND(N)):NEXT I
210 TRIES=TRIES+1
220 INPUT " ENTER YOUR GUESS";D$
230 IF D$ ="*" THEN GOTO 410
240 IF LEN(D$)<>L THEN GOTO 220
250 PRINT "  "
260 FOR I= 1 TO L
270 X(I)=C(I)
280 D(I)=VAL(MID$(D$,I,1)):PRINT D(I);" ";:NEXT I
290 NB=0
300 FOR I=1 TO L
310 IF X(I)=D(I) THEN PRINT "O";" ";:ELSE 330
320 D(I)=-99:X(I)=99:NB=NB+1
330 NEXT I
340 FOR I=1 TO L
350 FOR J=1 TO L
360 IF X(I)=D(J) THEN PRINT "+";" ";:ELSE GOTO 380
370 X(I)=99:D(J)=-99
380 NEXT J:NEXT I
390 PRINT
400 IF NB<>L THEN GOTO 210
410 FOR I=1 TO 1000:NEXT I
420 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT TAB(10);"THE RIGHT ANSWERE IS"
430 PRINT TAB(10);
440 FOR I=1 TO L:PRINT C(I);" ";:NEXT I
450 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT TAB(10);"AFTER";TRIES;"TRIES"
460 END
```

PROFILE

alphatronic P 50/P 60 Personal Computers



New products available in Amman

TRIUMPH — Adler Corporation has announced it's new Alphatronic P 50/P 60 personal computer. The machine is IBM PC compatible and has the following specifications —

Central Processor — INTEL 80186 16 bit microprocessor running at 6 MHz with 256-512 memory on CPU board. A colour/monochrome board is built in. The CPU uses MS-DOS 2.11 operating system.

Monitor — 12" amber screen that is flicker free and non-reflective. It has 25 lines and displays 80 characters per line. Resolution varies from 160 × 160 pixels to 640 × 200/400 pixels depending on use.

Keyboard — Free standing, flat, with ergonomic wrist rest that has separate numeric keypad and separate cursor controls. It also contains 18 programmable function keys, special function keys and an Alpha key for typewriter mode operation.

Disk Drives and Interfaces — Many options are available depending upon the model. The P 50/1 has two 360 K floppy drives. The P 50/2 has two 800 K floppy. The P 60/1 has one 12.5 M Winchester hard disk and one 360 K floppy, while the P 60/2 has the Winchester and one 800 K floppy. An RS232 interface is standard along with Centronics printer interface and 4 spare IBM compatible expansion slots.

What's new Software

— For languages the Triumph-Adler offers the following: BASIC, For-Tran, Pascal, COBOL and INTEL 8088/8086 assembly language.

New for this machine — OPEN ACCESS Software package which contains the following:

Information Management
Spread Sheet
3-D Graphics
Word Processor
Communications Utility
Time Manager Programme

Computer games

A small logic game — What is the next number in the sequence?

1) 6 24 72 288 864 —
2) 11 13 10 12 9 —
3) 20 36 51 67 82 —
4) 5 15 75 225 1125 —
5) 7 5 12 10 17 —
6) 2 20 4 22 6 —

The answers will be given in next week's column.

Attention!!!

Programmes are invited from our readers who work on computers, with complete details of the machine. Mail your contributions to The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman, Jordan.

The Middle East in the US-Soviet summit

By: Salim

THE MIDDLE East problems will probably be touched on lightly or even totally ignored at the next November summit meeting between US president Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for a variety of reasons ranging from the present state of relations between the two superpowers and the current circumstances in the region.

At the beginning, the two sides will embark on a heated argument about outstanding bilateral problems and there could be no time left for a discussion of regional issues of international dimensions. The thorny issue of arms control was perhaps the primary motive which has prompted Moscow and Washington to arrange the meeting. Each seeks an agreement on arms control that fulfils its own ambitions and strategic interests. But because the views are still far apart, the discussion on this particular problem may consume all the time and yet reach no definite conclusion.

The Middle East could figure high in the two leaders' talks if the situation in the region constitutes a direct threat to the interests of either of them or shows omens of a possible US-Soviet confrontation. But despite its unpredictable nature and volatile aspects, the Middle East under the present circumstances prevailing in it does not pose an imminent threat against the short-term interests of any of the two superpowers. As a matter of fact, both the United States and the Soviet Union may be inclined to delay the search for a solution because a settlement now to the Arab-Israeli conflict could damage prospects of expanding influence which each side hopes to achieve at the expense of the other.

The United States, on one hand, is adamant in its refusal to allow the Soviets to have any significant role in resolving the conflict. On their part, the Soviets are playing the game of wait and see, hoping that continued US vacillation in responding to Arab peace gestures could in the end alienate the Arabs from Washington and pushes them a little closer to Moscow.

From now until the US-Soviet summit in November, some changes in the Arab camp could force the US and Soviet leaders to pay proper attention to the Middle East. The two superpowers, for example, cannot disregard a situation where a solid United Arab front emerges and forcibly demands a responsible international attitude towards the just Arab aspirations.

The emergence of such front depends on two factors: The success of current efforts by the reconciliation committee set up by the Casablanca summit in healing the rift in Arab ranks and a substantial progress towards an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

If these two developments occur, the road to a successful Arab summit conference in the Saudi capital of Riyadh becomes widely open. A determined common Arab effort afterward cannot fail to motivate the two superpowers and the rest of the world to act seriously to contain an ominous escalation.

Middle East Press Review

Middle East News

EFFORTS TO settle inter-Arab differences, recent Israeli threats against some Arab countries, US Middle East policies and developments in the Iraq-Iran war are major highlights in the press this week.

The Qatari English-language newspaper **The Gulf Times** welcomes the positive results achieved by the Arab reconciliation committee which was set up by the Casablanca emergency summit conference to clear the Arab atmosphere. The paper refers to statements made by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali, member of the three-man committee after visits to Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

Mr Mzali was quoted by the Tunisian News Agency as saying that the three Arab capitals visited by the committee have agreed to hold a meeting in Saudi Arabia to discuss a settlement to their disputes. The agency, the paper remarks, has later retracted the report, but it seems that the retraction was because Mr Mzali realized that due to the sensitivity of the present stage, little should be said about this issue.

Another Qatari newspaper, **Al-Arab**, expresses optimism about prospects of success for the reconciliation efforts, despite what the newspaper describes as the difficult task lying ahead. It says the success of the committee will lead to further steps on the road to rebuilding Arab solidarity and to reliance on the Arabs' own potentialities.

The paper asserts that the Arabs have no alternative but to rely on their own power if their usurped rights are to be reinstated as dependence on others is merely a waste of time.

Al-Bayan newspaper of Dubai affirms that the Arab nation is capable through concerted common action to remove all obstacles and overcome the various challenges until Arab goals are realized.

"Arabs at present need to be united as the absence of this unity cancel the value of the huge potentialities they possess," the paper asserts.

It goes on to say that a disunited Arab world gives Israel the chance to continue with its colonization policy and enables major powers with ambitions in the Arab region to accomplish their aims at the expense of pan-Arab interests.

The paper notes that the talks held by the Arab reconciliation committee in Damascus, Amman and Baghdad are aimed in the first place at paving the way for the next summit attended by all Arab countries so that concrete common steps can be launched to liberate the occupied territories.

Al-Ra'i Al-Aam, a Kuwaiti newspaper, warns against the possibility of Israel launching an attack on Jordan while it makes threats against Syria. It expresses the view that preparations for such attack have been completed with American blessing, adding that such aggression would be an attempt to escape from the deteriorating problem facing Israel in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The Kuwaiti newspaper praises the warnings issued by Egypt to deter Israel from carrying out its threats. It says the warnings were reasonably and calmly clear and firm and implies serious political repercussions if an attack takes place.

The severing of relations, Al-Ra'i Al-Aam notes, means an end to peace between Egypt and Israel and Egypt's siding with Jordan will certainly be a common Arab burial of the Camp David peace accords.

Al-Wihda newspaper of Abu Dhabi calls on Arab states not to depend on the United States for arms supplies, saying that the United States is fully committed to maintaining Israel's military superiority over all Arab states.

The paper urges the Arabs to adopt a strategy based on political, economic and military independence from the big powers and the setting up of military industries.

Al-Majalis, a Kuwaiti magazine writes that Iran's seizure of ships in the Gulf seems to be intended solely against Kuwait. It says that Iran's piracy and official statements reveal that Teheran is intent on provoking Kuwait simply because the latter is defending its independent decision and abides by its pan-Arab commitments.

The magazine warns that Iran's continued seizure of ships in the Gulf could lead to the expansion of hostilities in the region at a time when efforts are being made to settle the conflict and restore stability to the area.

3rd anniversary of Sabra/Shatila

Mieh Mieh, Bourj Al-Barajneh

Jordanian Press

Ad-Dustour newspaper in Amman writes that His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Egypt had a special significance because it came few days before the departure of the two leaders to the United States for separate visits and talks, with President Reagan. It adds that the visit has promoted the common conception of the two leaders of several Middle East issues, foremost of which are the current efforts to reach a just and comprehensive peace.

"There is no doubt that the present delicate storage requires condensed Arab meetings to study all angles of the situation and put maximum Arab weight behind the just Arab demands," **Ad-Dustour** asserts.

Sawt Al-Shaab newspaper asserts that the Arabs need unity more than ever before to protect their countries against the aggression and expansionist designs. In this respect, the paper adds, the Arab reconciliation committee which recently visited Jordan, Syria and Iraq has a major role in settling disputes which impedes common Arab action.

It goes on to praise Jordan's positive stand toward the committee's efforts, saying that Amman has maintained a policy which calls for stunning differences and the resort to dialogue on bilateral or unilateral basis in order to rescue the Arab situation from further deterioration.

Israeli Press

Hadashot writes about the collective punishments in the occupied territories. It says since the adoption of the iron-fist policy against the people in the occupied territories, Israel has demonished, arrested and evacuated people there. The number of detainees since the introduction of the policy has reached 90. The paper says the Israeli action will increase hatred and agitation in the area and will not lead to peace.

On its part, **Davar** says the iron-fist policy is a dangerous one and it contains plenty of contradictions. It also violates international laws and conventions. "Israel, says the paper, can never force the inhabitants of the occupied territories to accept occupation or approve it forever.

The paper concludes that the Lebanese war wounds are still bleeding and Israel should learn a lesson from that war.

Kol Haer newspaper writes on the Middle East situation and asks: "Is Israel eager to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and what are the possibilities of implementing this step"?

The paper says, it is not a secret that the national unity government is weak to take any important political decision pertaining to peace, because the government is full of contradictions on the ideological and political issues. "We do not think that peace process will continue during the coalition government," said the paper.

Zo Haderieh writes about Sabra and Shatila massacres and considers what happened in 1982 as a spot of shame on the Israeli military. "The brutal massacres took place in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps while the Israeli army surrounded the camps. The paper claims the massacres took place with the approval and knowledge of the Israeli army or at least with the blessings of some of its commanders who could have prevented the massacres if they wanted to.

Al Hamishmar comments on the exchange of prisoners and says that Israel violated that agreement when it deported 18 of those who were freed from the West Bank last Sunday.

"We should all know that those persons were freed after the mediations of the Red Cross and well-known international personalities such as Bruno Kreisky and we should have kept our promises," the paper writes. The agreement stated that all freed prisoners had the choice to stay in the occupied territories if they wanted and Israel agreed on that, so the deportations are illegal.

Slide of the Sudan: Tough choices for Swareddahab

From being the hoped-for-breadbasket for Arab Africa, Sudan can scarcely feed itself; conflict has re-emerged in the south; its international position is ambivalent. Has its new ruler the skills to bring it back from the brink?

By Sajid Rizvi
Compass News Features

LONDON — Sudan's absence from Western military exercises in Africa and its quick military accord with Libya caused concern in Western chancelleries.

But the chances are they are not alone in worrying about Sudan. The 23 million Sudanese and their new leaders must also find the country's inexorable decline demoralising. The largest country in Africa is now one of the poorest and getting poorer.

So far has it slipped from its dream of being the breadbasket for Arab Africa and the Near East that even with US largesse and European support, Sudan can scarcely feed its people.

What General Jaafar Al Numeiri achieved in his early rule by giving Sudan political stability and agricultural viability, he wiped out well before the end of his 16-year dictatorship in April. The surprise was that he departed without further bloodshed.

Today Sudan's agricultural output is half what it was in the 1960s; with drought for a fourth consecutive year, the desert is advancing as people scrounge on vegetation; the population explosion has combined with the influx of some 2 million refugees from famine in Ethiopia, civil war in Chad and political upheavals in Uganda.

Foreign debt stands at $9 billion, while Gross Domestic Product is only $6.8 billion. There has been massive impoverishment, not least because of the military costs of putting down dissent — half a million dollar a day in the south, according to the military.

Opponents also accuse Numeiri, his brother Mustafa and wife and other dependents of stashing away unknown millions in Swiss banks. Independent for 30 years, Sudan has been truly governed for barely seven, during the civilian rule from the Dawn of Freedom in 1956 to 1958 and again from 1964 to 1969, the year it got Numeiri. In the interim periods it has seen its institutions wither.

There is little so far to suggest that Numeiri's successor, General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, will be much different from previous military rulers. The general needs the West for cash and food; he looks to the East to support his policy against southern rebels and withhold aid, and he looks to Libya not to open another front in Chad or north Sudan. Above all he needs Egypt, a "sister of the Nile" but an ally of the United States.

The overriding danger is that he will fail to strike the necessary balance. The south, where Numeiri triggered conflict with a predominantly Christian and animist population by withdrawing autonomy two years ago, is pivotal to any solution. But Swareddahab's newness could be his nemesis. He has the wherewithal to offer a major concessions — reverse Numeiri's moves, for instance — but lacks the skill to make political capital of it.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army, which might have settled for less under Numeiri, now has upped the stakes — making stalemate the most likely outcome. Predictably, the SPLA is demanding greater concessions from Swareddahab than it sought before the coup that ousted Numeiri.

The General is no democrat, nor is he an elected representative — but he aspires to democracy, which puts him at a disadvantage where an entrenched authoritarian regime would have felt more confident.

The SPLA's Colonel John Garang has enjoyed an edge over Swareddahab as a charismatic rebel with longstanding ties with the USSR, Ethiopia and Libya.

Khartoum's overtures to those countries were widely misunderstood in the West as a tilt toward Moscow, but they could simply be aimed at weaning the Soviet bloc away from the SPLA.

The trading price, a share of Sudan's influence over Egypt, and possibly restoration of discreet ties. Whether Swareddahab will succeed in plugging aid sources for the SPLA, or placating Garang by proxy, depends largely on his skill.

His critics recall that the 55-year-old former commander-in-chief and defence minister did not excel in the past at diplomacy.

The critics say Swareddahab was chosen to lead the coup because he was the least objectionable choice and a scion of the Khatimiyya Sunni Muslim sect, a traditionalist power base in the northern establishment that rules Sudan.

Be that as it may, the forces unleashed by the uprising against Numeiri need to be channeled. In his first interview with Western reporters, Swareddahab was quoted as saying that the high prices that triggered the anti-Numeiri riots would continue to rise.

Economic distress is a ready platform for opposition, and Sudan's economic plight is unprecedented. Sorghum production, vital to staple diet, is down to 15 per cent of normal output in many areas. The outlook for cotton in the celebrated Gezira scheme, "the largest farm in Africa," is so poor that, in the words of one expert, Sudan "would earn more putting the money for this year's production on deposit in a bank."

Sugar-cane plantation lie in ruins, the result as much of official neglect as of the drought and international market changes. While exports have plummeted below the subsistence $800 million — about enough to service Sudan's debt — imports eat up $2 billion a year, which must be borrowed or obtained in grants from Arab donors like Saudi Arabia.

The decline in oil prices has largely dried up that source, however. It also has dashed Sudan's hopes of an oil bonanza. After investing nearly $1 billion in two promising fields, Unity and Hegleg, near Bentiu in the Upper Nile region of southern Sudan, the American company Chevron has been waiting for a year for peace between Garang's and government forces.

Its difficulties are compounded by firefights between Beggara from the north and southern Dinka people. Most experts discount the possibility of a Khartoum victory over Garang. "The mere fact of easy access to supply lines in Ethiopia guarantees a long-drawn conflict," said one.

An Ethiopian-Sudanese deal that could isolate Garang, as the 1975 Iran-Iraq deal deprived the Kurds of arms, seems unlikely except at the aforementioned price. Will the military elite, and Western lobbies within it, allow Swareddahab to turn away from the Western benefactors to win peace in the south? It seems doubtful.

Nor is the military the only strong factor in Sudan's politics. Political parties operating on traditional, tribal and religious (Mosque) circuits confront Swareddahab with a set of political choices, any of which has the potential to cut short his career.

His own traditionalist base ensures, as he pledged repeatedly, continued Islamicisation of Sudanese society. But Numeiri's reversal of secular concessions to Christians and animists, one-fifth of the population, ignited a festering bitterness at official neglect and poverty into armed conflict in the south.

It alienated moderate Muslims in the north. Furthermore, because government meddling with Islam was considered offensive, it deeply divided Muslims. Those divisions will bedevil both the government's attempts to broaden its base among the (largely Muslim) intelligentsia and its handling of the south.

Afro Scene

By Hayford Attuah

South Africa: The final onslaught

SOUTH AFRICA is now witnessing what may be its worse racial riots, civil disobedience and attacks on the government. This time the signs are that the majority black African population in the racist republic are making their final onslaught on the apartheid regime to press for a change in the system which has supressed them for a long time.

Arms or without arms, the blacks most of them between the ages of 16 and 35 have since the past 20 months mounted a systematic anti-apartheid campaign which has claimed the lives of over 700 people. This time, they have defied all reprisals from the government which in the past had used the security forces to mete out severe punishments to black demonstrators against apartheid.

The Africans no more fear the rifles, dogs, teargas and whatever the police use to hold them in check. This has baffled the government and its agents and they are now seeing how futile their attempts to control the demonstrations are. Most of the Africans who have died in the riots fell from bullets fired by security forces. This murderous acts continue daily and even though they are given the widest publicity they attract little condemnation. But is it fair for a police force to combat stone-throwing demonstrators with automatic rifles and machine guns?

Yet for the Africans who are determined to achieve what they want it is "**aluta continua**" (the struggle continues). Perhaps it is time for Botha and his henchmen to realise the renewed fighting spirit of the Africans and erase from their memories their bloody attacks on the blacks (Sharpville 1960) and (Soweto 1976) which cowed the blacks.

One thing worth noting about the present struggle is that, everyone is involved — children, youth and old alike. For the first time, black South African children are playing a role in the fight against apartheid. They provide water for those demonstrators who suffer from the effects of teargas thrown by police. This means they also understand the problem and they will grow to loathe apartheid and continue the fight.

President Botha's reaction to the unrest has been very slow as he is in an apparent confusion. He has spoken of reforms in the apartheid system which do not meet the demands of the blacks. His promise to scrap the notorious pass laws is nothing to pacify the Africans. There have been talks about granting citizenship to blacks. This sounds ridiculous because the blacks do not consider themselves aliens. They are South Africans whose ancestors inhabited and owned the land since the beginning of history. They had never been foreigners and they need no residence permits. The opposite rather is the case.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), an anti-apartheid movement had made it clear to the government that: "Nothing short of the granting of full political power for the disenfrachised majority and an end to white minority rule shall have any meaning to our people."

This is the message to Botha and his minority racist regime. He has to understand now or live to regret later that the solution for the current unrest is not only the scrapping of pass laws or citizenship to blacks, but there is more to it.

An ancient tomb yields its ghastly secret

• The story reads like a rattling good mystery with collapsing buildings, mysterious vessels, coroner's evidence and the horrifying discovery of a healthy young man lost to the ghastly rituals of human sacrifice. It is, in fact, the story of a rattling good archaeological find and Amman will have the privilege of hearing the archaeologist who made the find lecturing here on Sunday 22 September.

When, in 1979 **Yannis Sakellarakis** Professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens director of Crete's Iraklion Museum, and **Efi Sapouna-Sakellaraki**, Greek adviser to the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, found the first known evidence of human sacrifice on the island of Crete, they made the find of their careers. Since then Yannis Sakellarakis has recounted the story in numerous lectures and journal articles and in Amman he will be taking time off from the conference on the Caravan cities of the Middle East, to tell it once again.

Before the discovery, the Sakellarakis were actually excavating palace in the heart of Arkhanes, a large modern village seven kilometres south of the famous Minoan ruins at Knossos. They had also uncovered more than a score of burial buildings dating from the third millenium BC down to later Minoan times at the nearby cemetary of Phourni.

One day as they were searching for undiscovered sites, Efi led some of the workers to a small hill at the base of Mount Juktas, the legendary tomb of the Cretan Zeus. They came across pottery sherds incised with signs in Linear A, the earliest and as yet, undeciphered Minoan script. As they looked further they came across a piece of carved limestone they recognised as part of a piece of sculpture called "horns of consecration."

Yannis Sakellarakis

These Minoan symbols, probably stylised representations of bull's horns, were usually to be found on the facades of buildings with some religious significance.

It was clear to the team that they had found something worth following up. In the early summer of 1979 a team consisting of students from the University of Athens and a number of Arkhanes villagers began work at the site. What they found we will leave for Yannis Sakellarakis to reveal at his lecture which will be given at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre at Third Circle at 6.30 pm on Sunday 22 September.

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• The youth group of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) organised a fair day last Friday with proceeds going to support the Orphans camp at Naour and other activities.

The fair took two months to organize and nearly didn't finish at all as, according to YWCA activities organiser **Lana Bisharat**, many of the 900 visitors just didn't want to leave. The food, games and raffles on offer seemed to have kept them enthralled.

The YWCA Youth group has been in operation for five years and during that time has arranged numerous activities to raise funds for such centres as the Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped, old people's homes and many children's centres. Members contribute not only financially but also give their time and energy to such projects as setting up a children's play park at Hai Nazzal — something they are planning to do next month

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• September is proving to be a busy month for members of the American University of Beirut (AUB) Alumni club in Amman. Following up a 15 September trip to Dibeen, the club is holding a dinner party at the Regency Palace Hotel on 21 September when the star attraction will be the famous Lebanese belly dancer **Nadia Jamal**.

On the following Sunday the 22nd it will be the children's turn for entertainment when the club's games afternoon gets underway at 4.00 pm.

Wednesday 25 September brings a lecture by **Dr Ahmad Dajani** on the subject of Arab Nationalism. This will be followed by an overnight trip to Petra which leaves on Thursday 26 September.

For those who prefer their activities to be of the more sedentary kind, the club is also offering an introductory course in bridge.

Members who want to register for any of the activities should call Mr Nabil on 641325.

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• **Abeer Abdul Rahim**, Jordan's new high fashion designer is hitting it big in a hurry. Abeer took two of her designs to a recent art and fashion competition in Paris and found herself mixing with world famous designers, being photographed by the famous Vogue photographer, Vladimir, being the only designer interviewed by French Radio, a privilege that came from her being the only Arab aute Couture designer at the competition.

Her photographs will also appear in a number of well known Arabic Fashion magazine including Al Sharkiah.

"I'm leaving for Paris again next month to choose the fabrics for my designs," says Abeer, who hopes to open her shop in January next year with a collection of 30 of her designs. A French dress maker will be coming to Amman especially for this job. When she organizes her first show Abeer will be looking for size 12 or 10 models and would be happy to hear from suitable models now.

Among her other plans for next year is to take up a Japanese invitation to participate in the 86th International Exhibition in Osaka.

Abeer Abdul Rahim with two of her designs

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CALENDAR

Theatre

The **Royal Cultural Centre**, in co-operation with the **Fine Arts Dept. of Yarmouk University**, presents **'A Doll's House'** by Henrik Ibsen, directed by **Zein Ghanma**.

Saturday 21 until Thursday 26 September at 7.30 pm daily.

Poetry recital

The **American Centre** presents **Mrs Peggy Abujaber** in a recital of her poems written about the many experiences she has had living in Jordan.

Wednesday 25 September at 6.00 pm.

Exhibitions

The **French Cultural Centre** presents **'Grandes Oeuvres, Grandes Causes'**, an exhibition in commemoration of the centenary of the death of **Victor Hugo.**

Continues until 3 October

The **British Council** presents an exhibition of paintings and drawings of the Jordanian landscape by **Wendy Powell.**

Sunday 22 until Saturday 28 September.

The **Royal Cultural Centre** presents an exhibition of paintings by **Bassam Nasser.**

Ends Thursday 19 September

Lecture

The **Friends of Archaeology** present a lecture by **Dr Yannis Sakellarakis,** Professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens, on **'A Human Sacrifice in Minoan Crete.'**

Sunday 22 September at 6.30 pm at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.

Films

The **American Centre** presents **'Breaking Away'** (99 mins)

Monday 23 September at 7.00 pm.

The **French Cultural Centre** presents **'Les Miserables'** (Part 1) a 1934 film by Raymond Bernard, with Harry Baur and Charles Vanel.

Thursday 19 September at 7.45 pm.

'Les Miserables' (Part 2)
Saturday 21 September at 7.45 pm

'L' homme qui rit' (Part 1) a 1971 film starring P. De Beaumont and J. Kerchbron
Monday 23 September at 7.45 pm

'L' homme qui rit' (Part 2)
Tuesday 24 September at 7.45 pm

'L' homme qui rit' (Part 3)
Wednesday 25 September at 7.45 pm

An exhibition of tranquility

• The exhibition of paintings by artist **Bassam Nasr** which is recently taking place at the Royal Cultural Centre, includes 38 oil pieces, and 10 water colours, representing aspects of nature and of Oriental architecture.

The general atmosphere of the exhibition is a rather calm one giving the viewer a feeling of tranquility, and peace through the transparency and very soft, pastel colours in his paintings. Pink and blue seem to be the artist's favourite colours for use in his landscapes, while yellow and light brown seem to overwhelm his Bedouin scenes.

An interesting abstraction achieved through geometrical shapes gives a special style to Bassam Nasr's Oriental painting. White also seems to be a favoured colour of the artist, as it is repeated over and over in almost all of his paintings, along with the repeated scene of water, with scarcely any scene missing a river or a lake or melting snow.

The exhibition which was opened on 11 September, under the patronage of Minister of Justice, Riyadh Al-Shaka'a will continue the nineteenth of the month and is worth seeing.

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• Some people like to take their time in arranging their summer holidays and don't actually get underway until the autumn! **Dr Anal Bibosi** and his artist wife **Lora**, for example, have just left on a one month tour around Europe and what excites Lora most about this trip is not the chance to shop for good bargains in clothes but to get new materials that she can't get here for her art work.

Another couple leaving now are **Hammam** and **Ghada Shawwa** who are off to enjoy a peaceful vacation in Paris and the South of France, thanks to Ghada's parents, who arrived specially from Beirut to take care of children **Imad** and Baby **Karma** during their absence.

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• Who ever said that the sons of the best doctors live in the safest world? It seems no matter how cautious and protective a mother or father is and doctor or no doctor, a five year old boy, full of life and energy, is much beyond their protection.

A good example of the phenomena, is young **Hadi Halazoon**, son of well known peadiatrician **Jarir Halazoon**, and **Shermin Halazoon**. It seems Hadi and his brother **Karim** were enjoying themselves at their neighbour's playground, when Hadi came down the slide the wrong way and managed to break his elbow. Of course with the right medical care, which included minor surgery, Hadi's elbow is back to normal, although he will be in gypsum plaster, for quite some time yet.

Never the less, Hadi is not complaining as the nicest presents have been arriving from his friends to minimize the pain. "Let's just hope he will not make a habit of falling down," is his father's comment.

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• The ladies met at the Lebanese Counsellor's residence last Thursday morning when **Mrs. Nora Shamas**, held a farewell coffee party in honour of the departure of **Mrs Jalila bin Alarabi**, the Tunisian ambassadress, home to Tunisia.

The gathering included a large number of diplomatic and non diplomatic circle ladies, including **Sharifa Salma**, **Sharifa Hussa**, well known journalist **Randa Habib**, **Mrs Minerva Taleb Al Suhail**, **Hala Dajjani**, **Marcelle Razzouk**, **Hayat Rishdan**, **Rima Jallad**, **Wadad Barq**, and **Wadad Kfoury**, freshly tanned by the Cannes sun.

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• Jordan radio and television staff ate a lot of cake this week at gatherings held to bid farewell and wish goodluck and prosperity to their colleague of almost 20 years, **Abla Zughayer.**

Cheerful-faced and husky-voiced Abla and husband, retired Public Security Colonel **Faleh Farahid** depart Amman this Friday to Chicago, America, to join Abla's mother and three brothers who work in the film business. Their children, eight-year old **Shadin** and five-year old **Firas** are enthusiastic about the move, new schools — and another Baby **Farahid** due to arrive in December.

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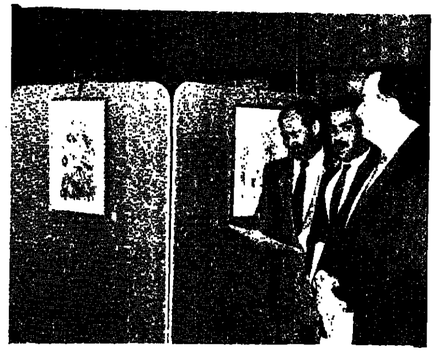

Minister of Justice Riyadh Al-Shaka'a at the opening of Bassam Nasr's exhibition.

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Ghazaleh

A near perfect day

TODAY SAMI was invited to his future in-laws house for dinner and he was looking forward to it. He got along well with his father-in-law to be and the bride's four brothers. He had even made friends with his future mother-in-law, an excellent cook, who was preparing today's feast.

He hurried to shave without cutting himself, then put on his dishdash and slippers as the weather was still hot and they had told him to be part of the family, no formalities between them. He combed and carefully parted his hair, ran the teeth of the comb over his eyebrows and moustache just to be sure of his neatness, and then headed for the door and the half-hour drive ahead of him.

He took the grey car with the crocheted round cusions tilted in the back window. The tarmac seemed to disappear in front of him as he wheeled along. Soon he was parked in front of the bride's house, shaking hands with her father.

The men all sat in the freshly cleaned guest room and told jokes about Saltis, the people who live in Tafelih, and the Khalilis who are noted for their slow manner of speech and are legendary for their parsimony. A gentle breeze wafted bouquets of cooking scents from the kitchen, down the hall into where they waited and talked. Sami's mouth watered. His stomach rumbled at the sound of clattering dishes in the next room.

Nadia's mother appeared in the doorway, trickles of sweat running down her cheeks and neck to be absorbed in her dress collar. "Faddullu, faddullu," she called out to them, motioning towards the heavily laden table.

Under clouds of fragrant steam was a large tray of chicken Maglubeh topped with almonds and pine nuts, a whole roasted lamb with cinnamon-spiced rice, yolungi made from grape leaves and eggplant, small marrows stuffed with minced meat and cooked in yoghurt sauce.

He had worked half way through when Nadia's mother hovered over him again, saying, "Have some more kubbeh. Here, have some lamb. Another eggplant. More rice." It was all so delicious. Sami stretched back, arching his back so as to make more space in his abdomen. He ate some more. Then they all went back into the guest room and had refreshments, everyone toasting the coming event. Finally the descending afternoon sun signalled that it was time to go home. "I'll drive," Nadia's father volunteered.

They sped along the crowded highway, the sun causing them to squint. Suddenly they saw an approaching car signal a left turn. Nadia's father mashed down on the brakes as hard as he could. The tyres screeched against the tarmac, sending out angry clouds of rubber smoke. Their car swerved off the side of the road and a concrete embankment lunged into the space between the lights. Sami felt his body flying forward and the sudden coldness of his forehead against the windscreen.

He woke to find himself laying down on cool white sheets and a voice above him saying, "Fractured skull."

Intimate Starcasts

BY HENRY ARNOLD

Week commencing 19th September, 1985

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

During this coming week, someone who is much more knowledgeable than yourself could surprise you by taking you into their confidence. This will ultimately be of great benefit to you, and you will progress as a result, in a sphere hitherto unthought of. You must try to be a good listener during this week. An old friend with problems on their mind will seek your advice. In the domestic field, there appears to be very little to worry about.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

A week which could hold many opportunities for enjoyment, but rather strangely, this will mostly be during the day time, and the evening will be rather quiet. A domestic problem which has been the subject for much family discussion will be solved in an easy and straightforward manner. The part you play in this will stand you in good stead in any similar difficulties. Finances appear to improve now.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

This is not the time to assert your authority in the home, for in doing so, you will get into bad odour with a very strong-minded and stubborn person. You could find yourself making plans for a journey of an unexpected nature. This will take up a good deal of your spare time during the early part of the week, but there should be a very pleasant financial surprise in store for you on Friday or Saturday of this week.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

The week in general seems full of routine odds and ends, but the weekend should liven up enormously, and a new friendship of a lasting nature is highly likely. You will find that your intuition will be your greatest asset this week, when you are faced with a choise between two completely different things. Do not allow yourself to be influenced by other people's opinions, which would only be wrong for you. You have a happy week ahead.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

Things should go surprisingly well this coming week, and minor problems will sort themselves out quite well. The weekend should leave you feeling a lot easier in the mind than you have been for quite some time past. A change in business could be an opportunity which you have been waiting for, and a gift for the home should please you immensely. The indications are that you could have a surprise visitor, who is not all that welcome, but you will cope with this.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

If you are planning a future tie-up of any kind, this would be an extremely good week to go ahead with definite arrangements. This will work out very well for you, and you should find this very advantageous. The week appears to be very well starred in most directions. Towards the weekend, you could receive an unexpected gain, which could well surprise you, and you should find yourself very popular and gay during this week.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

Someone near to you could become very jealous. This person will need some diplomatic handling later on in the week, but all should go well. You would be very well advised not to listen to the idle chatter of a friend during this coming week. It would be much better for you to check up on the facts yourself, for although true, it is likely to be exagerrated. In your personal life, romance appears to be very well starred.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Someone who is not really your friend could try to probe you to find out how you are doing this week. It would be much better for you to tell them absolutely nothing, and just string them along. A social outing which you had been looking forward to for quite some time past, may have to be postponed for a while, and you could find yourself feeling just a little disappointed, but this will be only of a temporary nature.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

An old friend will be going off on a journey some time during this coming week, so you may find yourself feeling a little bit sad. Cheer up for you will soon see them again. Now is the time to launch a rather ambitious plan which you may have in mind. It will turn out to be a very successful venture, and by so doing, you should please a member of the opposite sex. Where your working life is concerned, you should make some excellent progress.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

There should be more scope for your ideas around you this week, for the indications are that here is the start of a rapidly moving period for you. You could meet a member of the opposite sex, and this could be the start of a new romantic relationship, and you will be feeling much more happier than for some time past. A last minute invitation will cause you lots of rush, but this will be so successful that you will soon forget the initial upheaval.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

The indications are that there is quite a lot of hard work ahead of you during this coming week, yet at the same time, you should be able to make use of your artistic abilities with surprising results. A friend whom you have not known for a very long time may ask to borrow some money during this week. It would be wise to refuse, but to be very tactful about this. Things should become much easier, and more comfortable now.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

At work, an opportunity should present itself to you during this coming week, in which you will have extra responsibility. Do not be modest about this, and accept it. Try giving just that little extra attention to your loved ones during this week, and this way, you will get their co-operation much more easily in everything you do.

Breakfast in

SINGAPORE

Lunch in

VIENNA

or Dinner in

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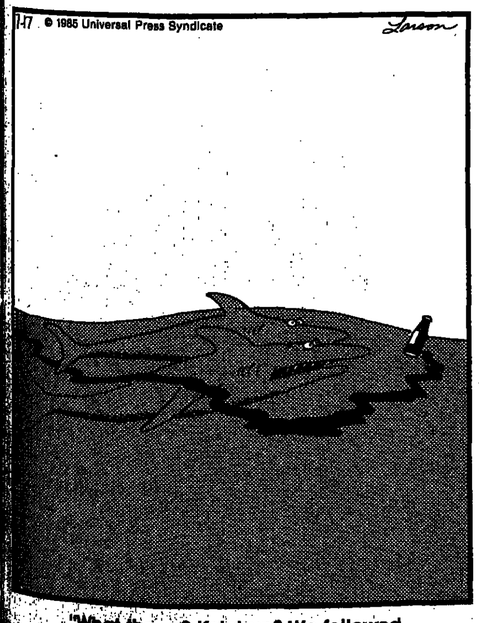
alia

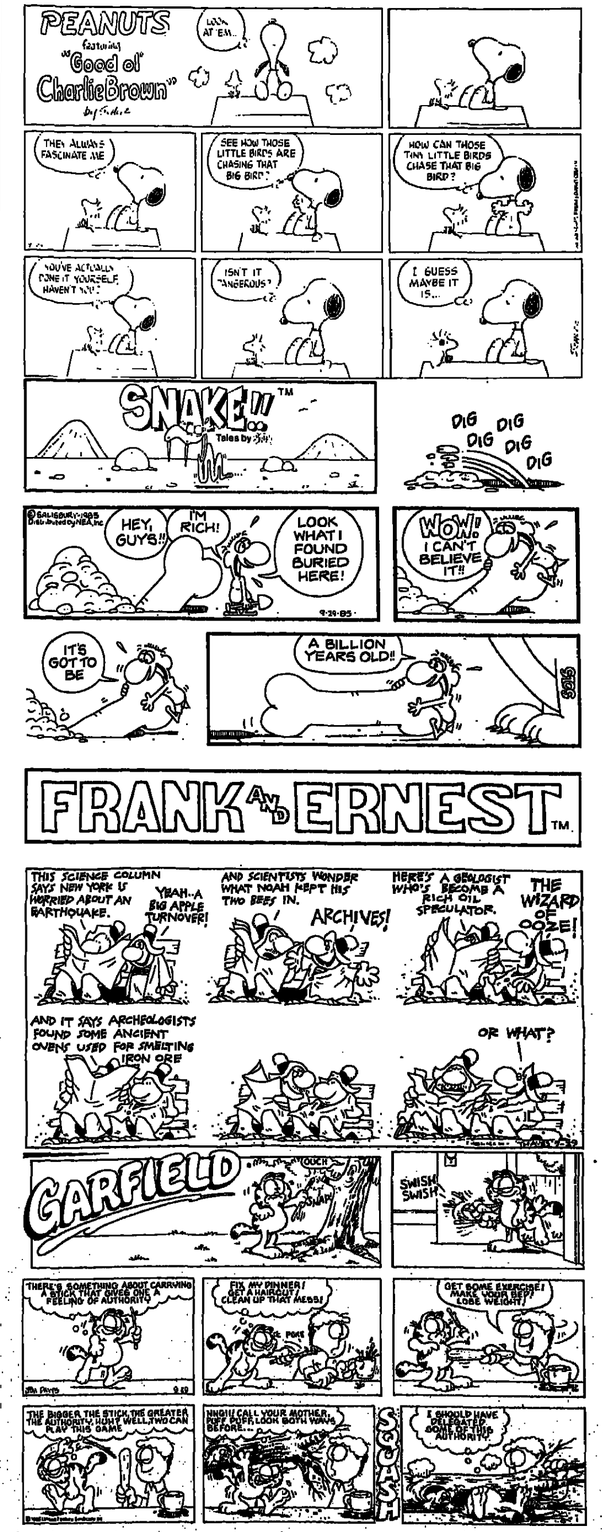
Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline

The Far Side

By GARY LARSON



"What the —? Ketchup? We followed a *ketchup* trail for three miles?"



Your TV guide

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 6 programmes from September 21 to 27:

Debby Bishop as Bella OReilly and Damien Thomas as Jose Camarena starring in WIDOWS. Monday at 10:20

The romantic spirit of Lord Byron

Saturday 21 September

• 8 30 VIETNAM, episode 25. "Surrender (1975)": The encircling communist forces pressed forwards towards Saigon President Ford pleaded with Congress to approve a plan for aid to the South Vietnamese, but to no avail. Thieu resigned and the final collapse began, amid a chorus of blame and recrimination. In April Saigon fell.

• 9:10 SATURDAY VAIETY SHOW

• 10:20 FEATURE FILM, "Passions", starring Mason Adams, Heather Langen-Kamp, John Considine: After his death, Mrs Richard Kinly discovered that her wealthy husband was married to another woman and had a child. A struggle begins between the two wives for the inheritance.

Sunday 22 September

• 8:30 RHODA, a misunderstanding led Rhoda to be arrested by the police.

• 9:10 CONQUEST, Documentary entitled "In Search of the Lost World": This episode deals with the ancient civilization in South America and Mexico such as the Maya and the Aztec.

• 10:20 THE LOVE BOAT

Monday 23 September

• 8:30 WHO'S THE BOSS, The last episode

• 9:10

• 10:20 WIDOWS, the last episode: Harry and his men execute their big operation. Dolly tells the police all the details about the robbery. Harry and Dolly agree to meet in a public park.

Tuesday 24 September

• 8:30 KATE AND ALLIE

• 9:10 FLYING DOCTORS, episode 5: The natives insist on getting rid of Tom and Sinclair is trying to convince them not to. Liz is thinking of going back to work in New York.

• 10:20 FEATURE FILM, "Eyes of Charles Sand", starring, Peter Haskell, and Barbara Rush.

Wednesday 25 September

• 8:30 THREE'S COMPANY

• 9:10 THE ROMANTIC SPIRIT, the weekly Documentary: This episode deals with the romantic poets Lord Byron and the French Chateaubriand.

• 10:20 MAGNUM

Thursday 26 September

• 8:30 NO PLACE LIKE HOME: Arthur's isolation from the moral turpitude enjoyed by his family is alleviated by the arrival of an ally — Beryl's prim and proper mother. She, however, arrives with problems of her own. Surprisingly, Raymond comes to Arthur's aid.

• 9:10 FLYING DOCTORS, the last episode, episode 6

• 10:20 FOX MYSTERY THEATRE, "The Corvini Inheritance": Frank Lane is obsessed with video cameras. He's even bugged his entire house for security measures. In fact, Frank can detect anything on camera including his own behaviour.

Friday 27 September

• 8:30 CHARLES IN CHARGE

• 9:10 THERESE RAQUIN, episode 3

• 10:20 MCGRUDER AND LOUD, "Tarnished Blue": Jenny is shot. MacGruder is on a vendetta.

Agnes of God

POWERFUL, ENGROSSING film adaptation of John Pielmeir's Broadway hit play. It gleams with mystery, suspense and, above all, superb acting. Meg Tilly is memorable as the angelic young nun accused of strangling the baby to whom she had secretly given birth in a convent. Jane Fonda has never been better as the troubled court-appointed psychiatrist who jousts with a crusty mother superior Anne Bancroft over concepts of religious belief and scientific logic. (PG.13) Great Drama DIR-Norman Jewison (Mild Profanity)

Cinema Corner By Reem Yasin

Quality Films are Back at the Cine Club

THE CINE Club is back in action (though with yet another change of location) presenting high quality films, some of which are among the landmarks of world cinema.

A striking example was last week's film, "Muriel", screened at Osama El Mashini Theatre on Jebel El Luweibdeh. A production of 1963, the film is directed by Alain Resnais, one of the eminent leaders of the French Nouvelle Vague, who is regarded as one of the major figures of world cinema. Though Resnais is mostly known for his film, "Hiroshima Mon-Amour," yet it is "Muriel" that is considered as the central film in his work because it marks a broadening out in subject matter and a development away from the intense subjectivity of his previous films.

But like all of Resnais' films, "Muriel" (as its other title "Le Temps D'un Retour" clearly signifies) shows his obsession with time and memory and manifests his great competence at working on two levels, past and present.

The film gives a fragmented picture of its four main characters: Middle aged Helen (Delphine Seyrig), her old lover Alphonse (Jean-Pierre Kerien), his alleged niece Francoise (Nita Klein) and Helen's own step-son Bernard (Jean-Baptiste Thierrée). Together with other minor characters who congregate in Helen's apartment, and out of the trivia of daily life and the anxiety about the past a mosaic masterpiece is made up.

The film forms very compelling viewing, it builds up tension from the very outset as Helen waits at the station in Boulogne for her old lover, Alphonse (whom she had invited up in an attempt to recreate the past and rekindle old flames) coming up from Paris. Alphonse, however does not turn up alone. He has accompanied with him an alleged niece, Francoise, who is in fact his young lover.

At Helen's apartment they meet her eccentric step-son Bernard, a nervous wreck, recently returned from military service in Algeria, haunted by the memory of a girl he had met there, a girl who to him symbolised the brutality of the war there. This girl is MURIEL ... a figure we never actually see.

Alphonse also has memories he wants to forget, those of an earlier war (the Second World War). Helen, on the other hand, is desperately clinging to memories of her own past youth. The meeting of the two generations provokes a kind of crisis where each is forced to come to terms with his own past.

The film is a highly stylized piece of work that offers viewers with fragmented images evoking the disrupted universe of its characters The restless rhythm, the operatic music and the overlapping of dialogue from one scene to another all contribute to make "Muriel" the astonishingly rich enigma that it is.

Video tops

Latest arrivals

• Sixteen Candles • Oh Heavenly Dog • The Cradle Will Fall • The Only way out is Dead • Irreconcilable Differences • Gumrah (Indian). Arab: • Al-Mutared

Popular movies

• I The Jury • Magnum Force • Gigi • Stir Crazy • The Kremlin Letter • Lila Majnu (Indian). Arab: • Al--Ihtiat Wajeb • Fatwat darb El-Assal

Courtesy Video Shmeisani — Amman

Music chart

Top Ten On Demand

1. Wham — Make it Big
2. Alphaville — Big in Japan
3. Duran Duran — Wild Boys
4. Phil Collins — Collection
5. Paul Young — The Secret of Association
6. Kool and the Gang — Emergency
7. Laura Branigan — Self Control
8. Madonna — Like a Virgin
9. Billy Ocean — Lover Boy
10. Foreinger — I Want To Know What Love Is

Old Favourites On Demand

1. Michael Jackson — Thriller
2. Lionel Richie — All Night Long
3. Kenny Rogers — The Gambler
4. Rod Stewart — Infatuation
5. Pink Floyed — The Wall
6. Bee Gees — Staying Alive

Courtesy of Audio video best seller, Tel: 636703

BRIDGE by Terence Reese

North
♠ 3
♡ 9 6 4
◇ K J 10 7 5
♣ Q J 8 6

West
♠ J 9 8 4 2
♡ A J 2
◇ 8
♣ A 9 7 4

East
♠ Q 6 5
♡ K Q 8 5
◇ 9 4 2
♣ 5 3 2

South
♠ A K 10 7
♡ 10 7 3
◇ A Q 6 3
♣ K 10

Dealer South

This deal was misdefended at rubber bridge and one of the participants asked me whether I thought that West could possibly have found the right defence. The answer depended to some extent on West's estimate of his partner's ability.

Playing a 15-17 notrump, South opened 1NT, North raised to 2NT and South went on to 3NT. West led a low spade, which was headed by the queen and king. (Note that in such a situation the king is a better card than the ace, which usually denotes possession of the king as well.)

South led ♣K, which was allowed to hold ,and followed with ♣10. West won with the ace and East, who had played the 2 on the first round, followed with the 3. West now led a second spade and South ended with two overtricks.

"Sorry, but it wasn't easy to switch to a heart from A J 2," said West. "You might have held A Q x of spades."

It was clear from the play that South held the top diamonds, for otherwise he would have developed this suit. Still, with an expert partner there would have been a clue to the heart switch. On the second round of clubs East could have played the 5, his top card, if he had wanted West to play another spade.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

White mates in four moves, against any defence (by E. Gerben). At first glance an easy puzzle, since White just has to play Kt—K8—Q8—B6 with mate in three—but the problem is that after 1 Kt—K6, P—Kt4; 2 Kt—Q8. Black is stalemated and the game drawn.

There is stil time to enter either of this weekend's London congreses. Lambeth at the GLC's County Hall on 16-18 August has competitions for players of all strengths, with £500 for the open champion. The City one-day on Sunday provides six rounds of one-hour games with £100 for the winner. You can find out more details from D. Hamilton at 390 1983 (Lambeth) or eGorge Goodwin at 446 6519 (City).

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

TARGET The Word Game

I	V	Y	
O	U	T	R
S	I	T	

How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only. Each word must contain the large letter and there must be at least one 10-letter word in the list. No plurals: no foreign words: no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 24 words, good; 28 words, very good; 34 words, excellent.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

SOLUTION

Chess

1 B—Kt5, K×B; 2 Kt—K6, K—R4; 3 Kt—Q4, P—Kt4; 4 Kt—B6 mate.

Iris ivory riot rosy rout rust rusty rutty sort sour stir story strut suitor tiro tort torus tour tourist trio trot trout trouty troy trust trusty tryst tutor tyro virtu VIRTUOSITY virus visitor visor.

CRYPTIC SOLUTION

ACROSS.—9, Un-sits-red. 10, Al-l at on-ce. 12, La-D-y. 13, S-teal-S. 14, I-s-nit-eR. 15, Cedar-wood. 17, Be-tray-ers. 18, En-rag-es. 19, P-lease. 20, Etna (rev). 23, Betrothal. 25, Over-state. 26, Lick. 27, A-verse. 29, T-rains-R. 32, Near thin-s. 34, Ag-reem-ent. 35, Inter-I-M. 36, Stress. 37, O(the)r-Al. 38, Gun runner. 39, Sombre-R-OS.

DOWN.—1, Dull ache. 2, Candid critic. 3, Or-ations. 4, Edwa-R-d. 5, Passable. 6, Pla-I-n to see. 7, Etonian. 8, Heart's-e-ase. 11, Nitre. 16, R-a-s-ion. 19, Pal(rev). 21, Train-bearers. 22, A-shake. 23, Be-long-ings. 24, Have in mind. 25, One. 28, Registry(office). 29, T-ires-o-me. 30, Ruth-Les-s. 31, Star-t up (rev). 33, Ant-on. 34, Arrest(a rest).

EASY SOLUTION

ACROSS.—9, Abandoned. 10, New Mexico. 12, Clef. 13, Picnic. 14, Nods off. 15, Incisions. 17, Indonesia. 18, Galilee. 19, Tremor. 20, Iced. 23, Boulevard. 25, Fisherman. 26, Cask. 27, Strong. 29, Approve. 32, Germinate. 34, Yachtsman. 35, Mongrel. 36, Canine. 37, Crib. 38, Overtures. 39, Elsewhere.

DOWN.—1, Watching. 2, Watercolours. 3, Antidote. 4, Adonis. 5, Inactive. 6, Swing doors. 7, Wedding. 8, Roof garden. 11, Irons. 16, Silver. 19, Ted. 21, Common Market. 22, Despot. 23, Backgammon. 24, Art gallery. 25, Fog. 28, Overcast. 29, Archness. 30, Ennobled. 31, Migrate. 33, Range. 34, Yonder.

THE STAR TWO-WAY TEASER

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

9 Underdressed and wandering in late, just the same as ever! (9)
10 Suddenly the talon tore through the face mean (3, 2, 4)
12 Put the D in "dame"! (4)
13 Lifts the duck into the ship (6)
14 He gets lit up, the fool, and Reg and I hold him back (7)
15 A code word. Decoded, it's "fragrant" (6-4)
17 You can't trust them to take the drinks salver in (9)
18 Seen chucking the fish back in, infuriates people (7)
19 If you don't mind adding a page to the contract (6)
20 Spell "mountain" backwards for a bit (4)
23 The engagement has got Albert hot and bothered (9)
25 About the condition, you exaggerate (9)
26 A clip and a wash for the dog (4)
27 As against what was learned for the recitation? (6)
29 Having taken the right-back out, are in bad with the coach (7)
32 A narrow squeak for Slim in the shooting range (4, 5)
34 Yes, it's a mere take the spy is holding (9)
35 Meantime, it's between one and the member (7)
36 Dwell on the strain and pressure (6)
37 Without the other man having spoken (4)
38 Is he taking part in the arms race? (3, 6)
39 The hats are dark, right, and big? (9)

DOWN

1 What the doctor isn't interested in hearing about? (4, 4)
2 Frank Sister? (6, 6)
3 For the addresses, is not a patch on gold (8)
4 "Rex," we add, turned out to be "king" (6)
5 Good enough to hand around? (8)
6 Would have fallen asleep had I not broken in: that's obvious (5, 2, 3)
7 Anti one obstreperous schoolboy (7)
8 As there may be a rough sea, will be found in bed (6-4)
11 Intermixed with a substance found in the laboratory (5)
16 Ironwork, for instance, will be seen in the area (6)
19 Stand a round, chum! (3)
21 Lines, it seems, from pages (5-7)
22 Tremulous, having a drink (6)
23 Yearn for people to confiscate the possessions (10)
24 Intend not to forget (4, 2, 4)
25 The person with the rig-out in "16" (3)
28 Entering the office (8)
29 To me, the curious rise in it is aggravating (8)
30 Badly hurts the boy held, being cruel (8)
31 Put the animals back and get going (5, 2)
33 The worker will get no backing from him (5)
34 Run in to have a breather, say (6)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

9 Deserted (9)
10 American state (3, 6)
12 Musical symbol (4)
13 Open-air meal (6)
14 Falls asleep, commonly (4, 3)
15 Surgical cuts (9)
17 Asian country (9)
18 Sea associated with Christ (7)
19 Involuntary shudder (6)
20 Frozen (4)
23 Wide road (9)
25 Angler (9)
26 Barrel (4)
27 Mighty (6)
29 Sanction (7)
32 Cause to sprout (9)
34 Sailor (9)
35 Cross-breed (7)
36 Doglike (6)
37 Cot (4)
38 Musical introductions (9)
39 In another place (9)

DOWN

1 Observing (8)
2 Paints (12)
3 Remedy (8)
4 Handsome man (6)
5 Idle (8)
6 Entrances (5, 5)
7 Marriage (7)
8 Plot on top of a building (4, 6)
11 Golf clubs (5)
16 Precious metal (6)
19 —— Hughes, poet laureate (3)
21 The EEC (6, 6)
22 Tyrant (6)
23 Board-game (10)
24 Eg, the Tate (3, 7)
25 Thick mist (3)
28 Cloudy (8)
29 Coyness (8)
30 Exalted (8)
31 Settle in another country (7)
33 Scope (5)
34 Over there (6)